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Rates and Development

Governor Terry Sanford's startling announcement recently that high electric rates of Virginia Electric and Power Company "are holding up the advancement of northeastern North Carolina" has an interesting parallel.

In the now-finished hearing over the proposed sale of Nantahala Power and Light Company to Duke Power Company, one of the topics brought out time and time again was industrial development in the Nantahala area.

Duke witnesses claimed that rates, while important, were not the decisive factor. They said Duke, with its large industrial development staff, would be able to promote the development of the area better than Nantahala or a TVA supplier.

Witnesses for Haywood EMC and Blue Ridge Electric Association cited the lower TVA rates, saying these would be a greater inducement to attract industry than a development staff.

VEPCO is a company comparable in size to Duke, and it also has a large development staff at work—a staff that apparently has not been able to overcome the higher rates in the northeastern area of the state.

If what the Governor says is true, and these higher rates are holding up development of the northeast area, then rates might well be the vital factor in the development of the far western part of our state.

At least it is encouraging to hear the Governor say he is going to try to do something about rates in the northeast counties. Let's hope that other public officials are as concerned about what people have to pay for power—and how these rates affect the industrial development of the state.

CAROLINA FARMER

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THE COVER—The lace-edged handkerchief, the tiny spectacles and a well-worn valentine all tell a story photographed by Ralph Mills. The valentine decorations are hand-painted. The medallion is touched up with watercolors. It is the property of the State Museum of Archives and History in Raleigh and is about 100 years old.

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DEUTZIA; snow white...	.19	.89
ALTHEA DOUBLE; white...	.19	.89
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PINK SPIREA; pink...	.19	.89
PINK WEIGELA; pure pink...	.19	.89
PUSSEY WILLOW; bears catkins...	.49	\$2.29
RED BUSH HONEYSUCKLE; red...	.29	\$1.29
BRIDAL WREATH; white snowbanks...	.25	\$1.19
GOLDEN BELL; yellow flowers...	.14	.65
ALTHEA ROSE OF SHARON; mixed...	.09	.40
OLD FASHION LILAC; old favorite orchid...	.39	\$1.89
PERSIAN LILAC; old favorite orchid...	.39	\$1.89
SNOWBALL; huge, white flowers...	.29	\$1.29
WISTERIA VINE; purple flowers...	.69	\$2.98
PAMPAS GRASS; white plumes...	.29	\$1.29
PINK BUSH HONEYSUCKLE; pink...	.25	\$1.19
FLOWERING ALMOND; pink flowers...	.49	\$2.29
PINK AZALEA; collected, 1 to 2 ft...	.39	\$1.89
RED AZALEA; collected, 1 to 2 ft...	.39	\$1.89
RED SNOWBERRY; red berries...	.13	.59
FLOWERING CRABS; red or pink...	.98	\$4.49

EVERGREENS (for lasting beauty)

	EACH	3 for
AS LOW AS 15c		
MAGNOLIA; 1 to 1 1/2 ft...	.59	\$1.69
BABY DOLL GARDENIA; 1/2 to 1 ft...	.49	\$1.39
JAP. LIGUSTRUM; 1/2-1 ft...	.15	.40
JAP. LIGUSTRUM; 1/2 to 2 ft...	.59	\$1.59
WAX LEAF LIGUSTRUM; 1 to 1 1/2 ft...	.55	\$1.59
WAX LEAF LIGUSTRUM; 1 to 1 1/2 ft...	.49	\$1.39
ABELIA; glossy leaves, 1 to 1 1/2 ft...	.29	.79
RHODODENDRON; collected, 1/2-1 ft...	.69	\$1.95
COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE; 1 ft...	.69	\$1.95
NANDINA; fiery red ones, 1 to 1 1/2 ft...	.49	\$1.39
MOUNTAIN LAUREL; collected, 1 ft...	.29	.79
RED BERRY PYRAMANTHA; 1/2-1 ft...	.89	\$2.49
GARDENIA; white blooms, 1 to 1 1/2 ft...	.69	\$1.95
BAKER ARBORVITAE; 1 to 1 1/2 ft...	.89	\$2.49
PFITZER JUNIPER;		
low spreading, 1 to 1 1/2 ft...	.79	\$2.29
BOXWOOD; tiny leaves, 1 yr., 1/2-1 ft...	.49	\$1.39
CAMELLIA SASANQUA; 1 ft...	.59	\$1.69
BURFORDI HOLLY; 1/2 to 1 ft...	.69	\$1.95

BULBS & PERENNIALS

	EACH	5 for
GLADIOLA; red, pink, yellow...	.08	.35
RED CARNATION; red...	.25	\$1.19
ORIENTAL POPPY; scarlet...	.25	\$1.19
CANNAS; colors, red, pink, yellow...	.19	.90
PEONIES; red, pink, white...	.79	\$3.69
IRIS; red, pink, purple, yellow...	.15	.69
HOLLYHOCK; mixed color, roots...	.25	\$1.19
FANCY LEAF CALADIUM; red, white...	.20	.95
CREeping PHLOX; pink, blue, white...	.18	.85

HEDGE PLANTS (1 to 2 ft.)

	for
50 SOUTH PRIVET EVERGR. HEDGE	.98
100 SOUTH PRIVET EVERGR. HEDGE	\$1.49
25 MULTIFLORA FENCE ROSES	\$1.98
25 FLOWERING MIMOSA FOR HEDGE	\$1.69

FAST GROWING SHADE TREES

	EACH	3 for
CHINESE ELM; 2 1/2 to 4 ft. tall...	.29	.79
CHINESE ELM; 5 1/2 to 7 ft. tall...	.79	\$2.19
LOMBARDY POPLAR; 1 to 1 1/2 ft. tall...	.09	.25
LOMBARDY POPLAR; 3 1/2 to 5 ft. tall...	.29	.79
LOMBARDY POPLAR; 5 1/2 to 7 ft. tall...	.79	\$2.19
SILVER MAPLE; 3 to 4 ft. tall...	.19	.59
SILVER MAPLE; 5 1/2 to 7 ft. tall...	.79	\$2.19
TREE OF HEAVEN; 3 1/2 to 5 ft. tall...	.49	\$1.35
SYCAMORE; 5 1/2 to 7 ft. tall...	.79	\$2.19
WEeping WILLOW; 4 1/2 to 6 ft. tall...	.49	\$1.39

FLOWERING TREES

	EACH	3 for
PINK FLOW. MIMOSA; 1 ft...	.09	.25
PINK FLOW. MIMOSA; 3 1/2 to 5 ft...	.29	.79
PINK FLOW. MIMOSA; 5 1/2 to 7 ft...	.79	\$2.19
WHITE FLOW. DOGWOOD; 2 1/2-4 ft...	.29	.79
GOLDEN RAIN TREE; 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 ft...	.59	\$1.69
RED FLOW. PEACH; 2 1/2 to 4 ft...	.79	\$2.19
PINK FLOW. PEACH; 2 1/2 to 4 ft...	.79	\$2.19
RED BUD; 5 1/2 to 7 ft. tall...	.79	\$2.19
TULIP TREE; 3 1/2 to 5 ft. tall...	.79	\$2.19

FRUIT TREES

PEACHES: Varieties: Elberta, J. H. Hale, Red Haven, Golden Jubilee, Belle Georgia, Hale Haven, Dixie Red. Prices on Peach: 1 to 2 ft.—39c ea.; 2 to 3 ft.—49c ea.; 3 1/2 to 5 ft.—89c ea.

PLUM TREES: Varieties: Burbank, Munson, Abundance, Golden. Price: 1 to 2 ft.—49c ea.; 2 to 3 ft.—79c ea.; 3 1/2 to 5 ft.—98c ea.

APPLE TREES: Varieties: Red Delicious, Red Stayman, Early Harvest, Yellow Delicious. Prices: 1 to 2 ft.—49c ea.; 2 to 3 ft.—59c ea.; 3 1/2 to 5 ft.—98c ea.

PEAR TREES: Varieties: Keiffer, Bartlett. Prices: 2 to 3 ft.—98c ea.; 3 1/2 to 5 ft.—\$1.29 ea.

APRICOT TREES: Varieties: Early Golden, Moorpark. Prices: 2 to 3 ft.—79c ea.; 3 1/2 to 5 ft.—\$1.39 ea.

CHERRY TREES: Variety: Montmorency. Prices: 2 to 3 ft.—98c ea.; 3 to 4 ft.—\$1.49 ea.

HARDY PECAN: 1 to 2 ft.—89c ea.; 2 to 3 ft.—\$1.29 ea.; 3 1/2 to 5 ft.—\$1.98 ea.

GRAPE VINES: Varieties: Concord, Carmen, Niagara. Price on Grape Vines: 1 yr. plants... 59c ea.

BLACKBERRY: 1 yr. plants... 15c ea.

DEWBERRY: 1 yr. plants... 15c ea.

BOYSENBERRY: 1 yr. plants... 18c ea.

RASPBERRY: 1 yr. red or black... 25c ea.

GEM EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY: 25 for \$1.29

ASPARAGUS: 1 yr. roots... 12c ea.

FIGS: MAGNOLIA, 1 to 2 ft... 89c ea.

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THE FRONT PORCH by Dick Pence



The long and grueling hearings involving Nantahala Power and Light Company and its proposed sale and rate increase were not without their lighter moments. Now and then a

byplay between participants or a comment by a witness would bring a moment of laughter to the otherwise somber Utilities Commission hearing room.

Notable among these moments was the cross-examination of Osley B. Saunooke, chief of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. Saunooke, a mammoth man who obviously has lost none of the kinship with the land that marked his forebears, befuddled cross-examining attorneys with his short, witty answers.

His remarks, which brought several rounds of applause from spectators in the crowded room, asked for "plain talk" and a facing of realities.

These are wise words for any situation—especially one as important as the Nantahala controversy.

For the most part, however, the hearings were serious, deliberate and hotly contested. Leading the opposition to the proposed sale of Nantahala to Duke Power Company were lawyers Bill Crisp and Lacey Thornburg.

Crisp, as former executive manager of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, needs no introduction to readers of *The Carolina Farmer*. In this hearing he was representing Haywood Electric Membership Corporation and Blue Ridge Electric Association.

Thornburg, a Sylva attorney, represented several citizens' groups in the Nantahala area, including the Five-County Committee for TVA Power.

Both, along with other lawyers fighting the sale, spent countless hours preparing for and waging the battle to protect the people's interest in this case.

This battle, as the *News and Observer* has said, is "the fight of all."

Those who took front-line duty in it deserve our gratitude.

The fight is a long way from over. Ahead undoubtedly lie long and costly court battles. But there is a ray of hope for the people when a man like Thornburg says he will continue the battle "as long as I have food for my family and a way to get to Raleigh."

We noted in Kays Gary's column in the *Charlotte Observer* some time back that Hugh Crigler, manager of Blue Ridge EMC's West Jefferson office, was having a bit of trouble with one of those new-fangled telephone answering machines.

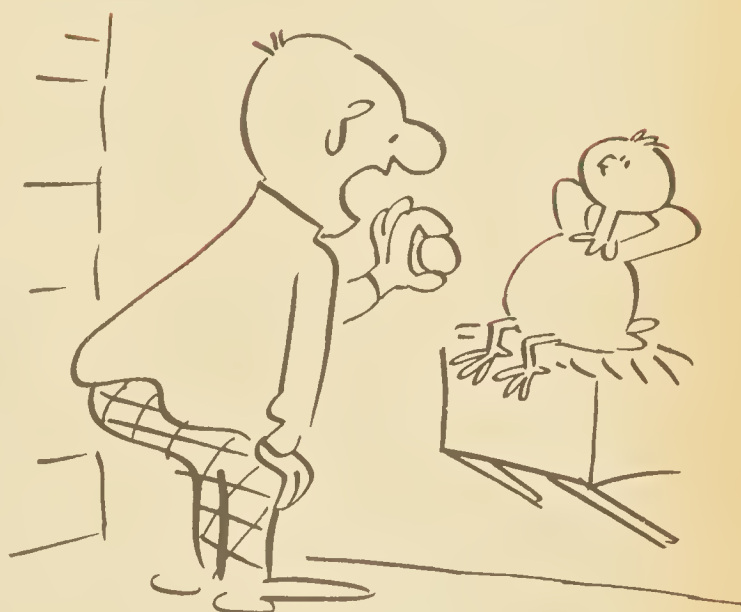
Crigler had to stand off an irate man of the hills for more than an hour one day. The man, refusing to let Hugh get a word in edgewise, stormed into his office demanding that he "fire that impudent fool who answers the telephone."

It seems the man had phoned while Hugh was out and the recording on the answering advice explained this fact. The man kept trying to give his complaint to the voice, which kept saying the same thing over and over. The man blew his stack and came to town to take the office apart. It took Hugh most of the morning to calm him down and demonstrate the device which the hillman pronounced "the devil's own work."

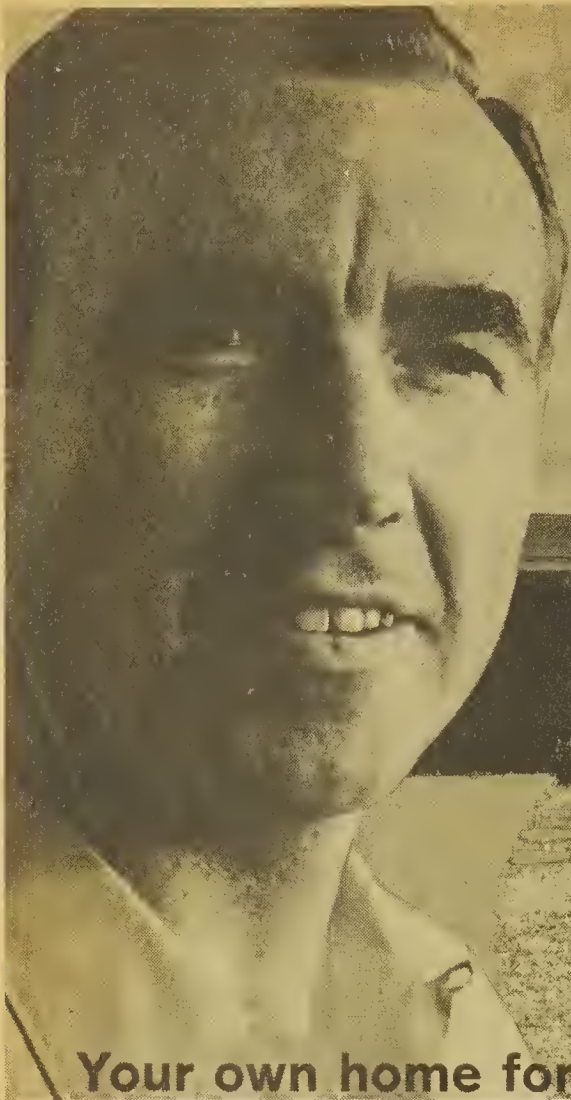
And as Mr. Gary said, the hillman may well be right.

Gertrude

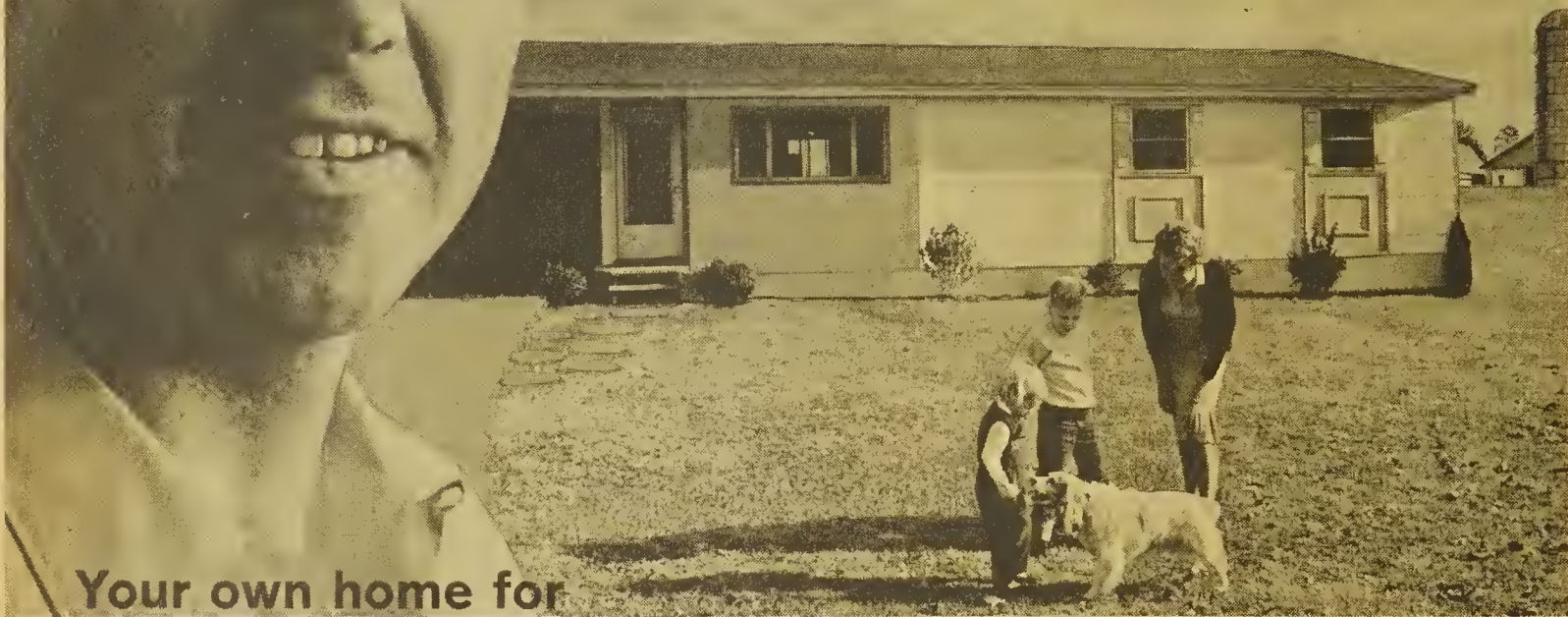
by Ted Trogdon



"Just once, Gertrude, why don't you lay a 'Grade A' egg?"



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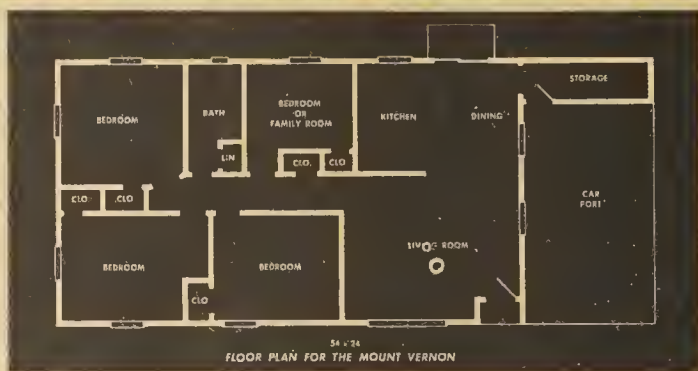


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KEEPING UP with rural electrification

By Walter Fuller, executive manager, Tarheel Electric Membership Association



President Kennedy told Congress last month that "as the demand for electric power in rural areas continues to expand, the rural electric cooperatives must have adequate supplies of power *at reasonable prices* to meet their needs. The 1963 budget recommendations include a substantial increase in REA loan funds to permit financing of additional generation and transmission facilities. The adequacy of the recommended funds will depend on the willingness of other power suppliers to meet the requirements of the rural electric cooperatives on a reasonable basis."

Rural electrics and towns pay about *three* times as much in some areas as compared to others for power from commercial companies.

In his budget message to Congress, the President asked for *an increase* of \$100 million in electric loan funds for the Rural Electrification Administration. The President asked for \$345 million in electric loan funds in fiscal 1963, which begins July 1. In the current year, REA is working with an appropriation of \$175 million and a contingency fund of \$70.

The President also proposed legislation to set up a "Rural Electrification Loan Account." This would mean that REA would be authorized to use, for lending purposes, the *money paid back each year* in principal and interest by its borrowers. This is a principle rural electrics have been promoting for a long time. At present the loan repayments made every three months by rural electrics go directly into the U. S. Treasury. Congress then makes new loan authorizations each year.



One of the longest and perhaps one of the most complex and expensive cases before the State Utilities Commission in recent years closed late last month. When it finally was over, the Commission had heard weeks and weeks of highly technical testimony concerning the rate increase application of *Nantahala Power and Light Co.*

Much of the controversy in the case revolved around whether the Fontana Agreement between Alcoa (Nantahala's sole owner) and TVA makes Nantahala's hydro output in effect "*firm*" power—or is it actually the "*secondary*" power for which Nantahala is charging Alcoa?

Opponents of the increase say the agreement lets Nantahala deliver a more dependable supply of power to Alcoa than is indicated by the "*secondary*" rates being charged the parent company. (For the year ending June 30, 1960, Alcoa used *nearly twice as much power* as Nantahala's other customers, but paid less than half the bill. Average cost to Alcoa was about 0.27 cents a KWH, while average cost to other customers was 1.28 cents a KWH.)

A consultant hired by the State said that Nantahala's principal hydro-electric projects were not built for meeting the needs of Nantahala's utility sales, but as part of a plan by Alcoa to obtain *low-cost electric energy* for its aluminum processes.



We salute commercial power companies, municipalities, electric membership corporations, the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority, the Utilities Commission, the Federal Rural Electrification Administration and other agencies and groups who have contributed to rural electrification in our state.

(continued on next page)

KEEPING UP

with rural electrification

Continued

The report of the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority covering the year ending June 30, 1961, has been released. *Chairman Gwyn B. Price*, in his letter to the Governor which accompanied the report, said our state had 86,510 miles of line serving 648,203 rural consumers. "It is gratifying to report that North Carolina ranks above the national average in percentage of farms receiving electric service," said Price. The report showed that 97.9 percent of North Carolina farms have electric service. The national average is 96.8 percent.



The decision handed down by the State Utilities Commission in Carolina Power and Light Co.'s attempt to raise its rates by hitching them to the cost of fuel was a victory for rural electric co-ops and others fighting the move.

The Commission, in a decision written by *Chairman Harry T. Westcott*, agreed with the contentions of N. C. Electric Membership Corporation, the military service, the attorney general and the textile industry that the fuel cost could go into effect without an increase in the cost of fuel and thus amount to nothing more than a general rate increase.

Westcott said that the fuel clause proposed by CP&L could become operative and thereby increase the kilowatt-hour price to its customers *without an increase in the price of fuel*, or in spite of an improvement in thermal generating efficiency. He also said that the proposed fuel clause could raise the price of electricity without any change in the price of fuel simply if the company generated a greater percentage of its electricity by steam than it now does.

Therefore, said Westcott, the fuel adjustment provision as designed by CP&L is "considered by the Commission to be *unjust and unreasonable* . . . and is hereby denied."

However, Westcott did say "it would seem that a proper fuel clause should be so constructed as to only reflect any increases (or decreases) in the per unit fuel cost to produce a kilowatt-hour of electricity," perhaps *leaving the door open* for CP&L to try again with a revised application for a fuel clause.

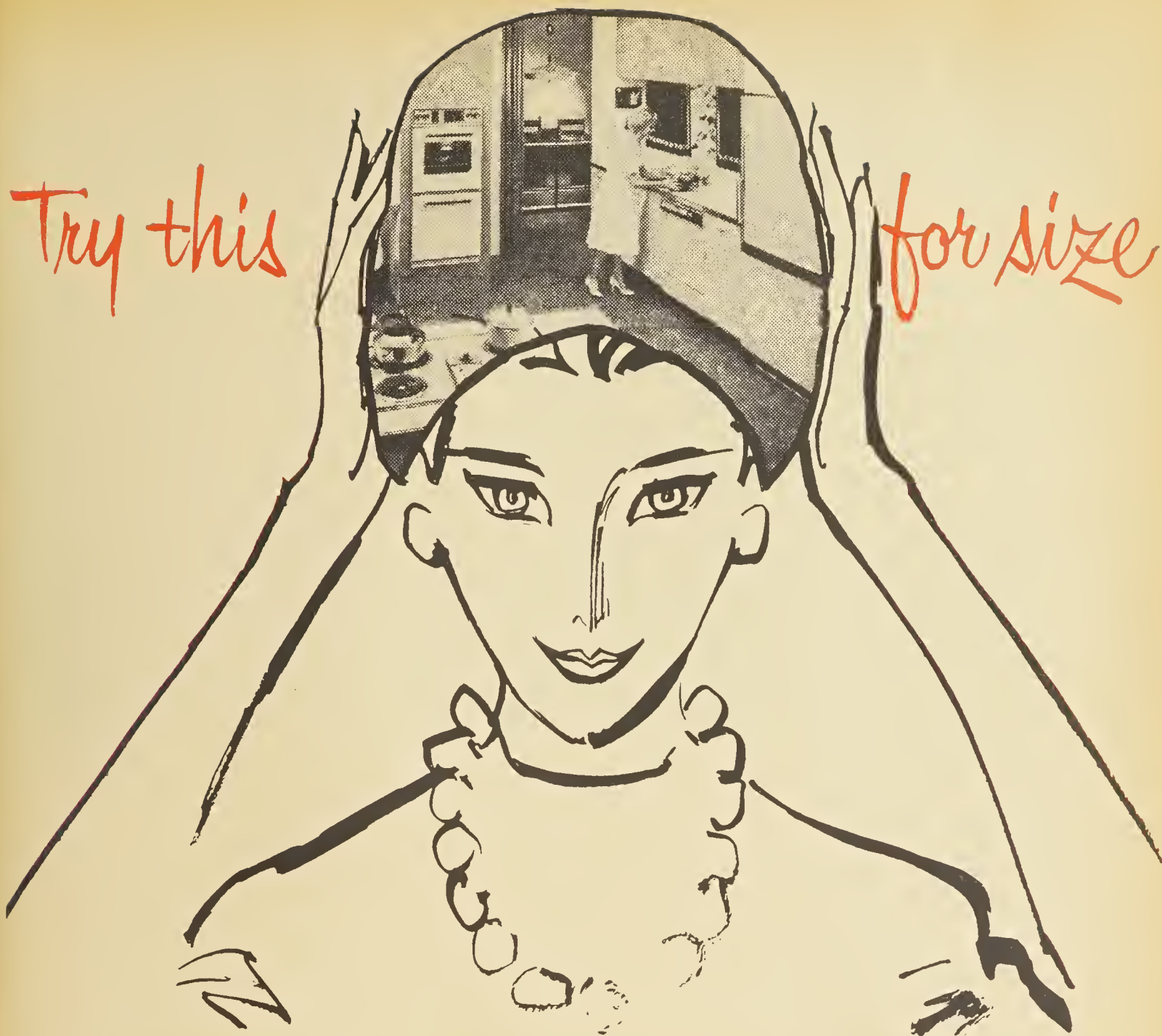


The South Carolina Legislature last month received a "fair play" legislative proposal—signed by 24 members of the House of Representatives—which prohibits commercial power companies, municipal power systems and rural electric cooperatives from building distribution lines *within 500 feet of existing lines*. It also provides that no supplier of electric service may provide service to a customer already being served. South Carolina law now provides that *rural areas* are areas not included in towns of more than 2,500 population. Proposed legislation would provide that when a cooperative builds lines and provides service in an area which later grows into a town of more than 2,500, or is annexed to such a town, the cooperative *may continue to provide service* in the area.

This "fair play" legislation incorporates the basic principles that North Carolina rural electrics asked the 1961 General Assembly to afford them. This state's EMCs have in the past filled a pressing need in providing service in previously unserved areas. Now they have every justification in asking that the State, through the General Assembly, *protect them from stronger groups* who would over-run their service areas, thus making it more difficult for rural people to pay back money which they have borrowed to provide the service.

Try this

for size



PERFECT FOR COMFORT, CONVENIENCE AND FASHION

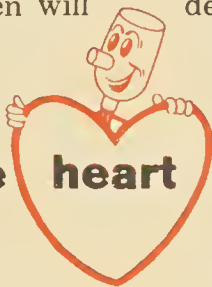
Nothing is quite so wonderful as the joy of your very own all-electric kitchen. The time and steps you save . . . the lip-smacking smiles about your cooking . . . and the effortless efficiency and dependability of your all-electric kitchen will

be the family pride and joy.

The cost of adding this happiness to your family living can be planned within your budget. Your rural electric system or your appliance dealer will show you how.



ELECTRICITY—the heart of modern living



©NRECA

a farm shop

FOR JOBS THAT CAN'T WAIT

By Archie Hathcock

You can't afford not to have some sort of farm shop when you stop to figure what you spend on repairs and lose in time making those repairs in your busy season. Gilmer Edwards of near Union Mills says he "couldn't get along without a shop of some sort."

YOU'VE HEARD the expression, "The things I could do if I had a shop like that!" Perhaps you've made a similar statement yourself.

But did you go one step further and figure up the money you spent last year in getting repairs made on broken-down machinery? Did you figure the hours of time you lost in the busy season last year—time that you really couldn't afford to lose?

If you did these things, in all probability, you now own at least some of the necessary equipment for doing your own repair work and have a convenient place for doing it.

Take Gilmer Edwards, for example. Long ago he figured he could save time and money by doing most of his own repair work on his farm. Edwards operates a dairy farm at Rt. 2, Union Mills, near

Rutherfordton in Rutherford County. Along with his farm, he is Rutherford County office manager of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Says Edwards, "With the little time I have here on the farm, it becomes even more necessary that we have some means of doing most of our repair work. We couldn't get along without a shop of some sort."

Edwards built his shop onto an existing tool shed about a year ago. "We've always had some equipment for doing repair work, but never a really convenient place for doing it until now. It still is by no means a model farm shop and I don't have all the tools I'd like to have, but we do have the basic equipment for doing most of our work," Edwards added. He spends most of his Saturdays in the shop and he has a 15-year-old son who helps

with work on tractors, trailers, conveyors, and other equipment necessary for their dairy operation.

What are the basic tools for a farm shop? That's a good question, and the answer will always vary with the man and the operation. It depends primarily on whether you're mechanically inclined and like working on mechanical equipment. It may be that you prefer wood-working.

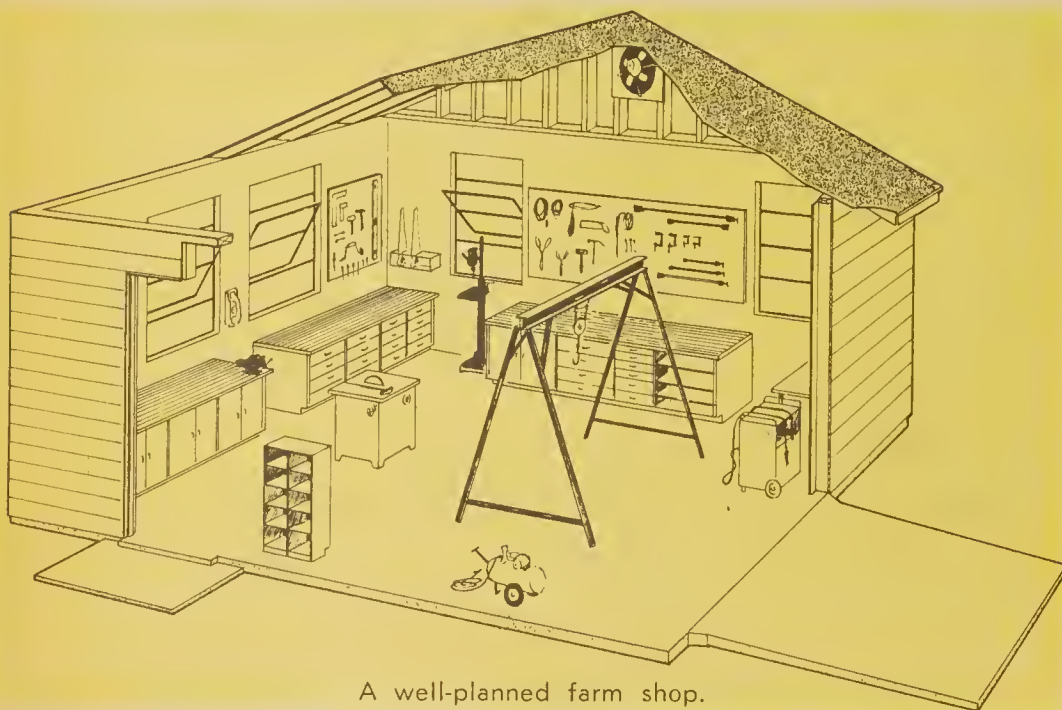
You, therefore, would tend to want those tools with which you could do such jobs best. In tooling up a workshop the operator should purchase the most essential tools and those with which he is most skilled. Gilmer Edwards has all the basic tools with the exception of a welder. Although he has easy access to one at his brother's home nearby, the welder is next on Edwards' list of purchases.

A variety of hammers, hand saws, wrenches, pliers, screwdrivers, files and other hand tools is basic. Their cost is relatively low, and a man can't go far wrong in buying what he needs for his shop. When it comes to power tools, which represent a fairly substantial investment, the selection must be made with care. Although a farmer needs a sturdy and reliable tool, he need not go to the expense of buying heavy duty equipment designed for industrial use.

His guides in buying any power tool should be: "Will I use this enough to warrant paying for it? Will it do the jobs I want it to do?"

Based on these guides, farmers who are looking for real service from their farm shops will find these items important: (1) a bench grinder; (2) a portable electric drill; (3) an electric impact wrench; (4) a table saw with tilting arbor; (5) a portable electric saw; (6) an electric arc welder; (7) an air compressor; and (8) a bench or floor model drill press.

As for the shop itself, the model farm shop diagram shown on this page could serve as a useful guide to anyone planning to build a shop. This is a square building, 30 feet by 30 feet. The 16-foot wide door with sloping concrete apron



A well-planned farm shop.



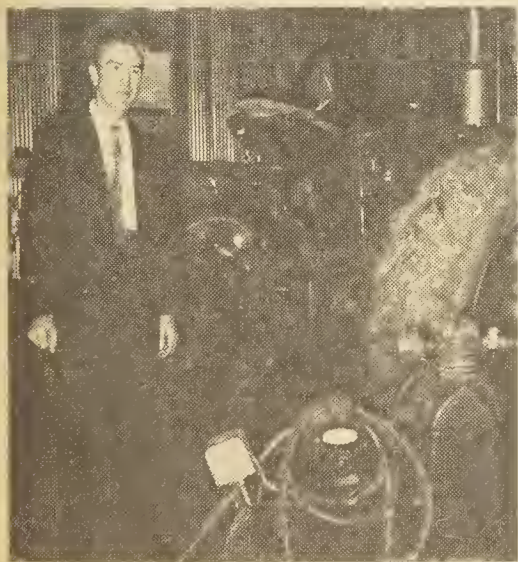
Harry Wilson, electrification advisor for Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation, and Edwards discuss a 230-volt receptacle that was installed for the arc welder. Edwards is a member of Rutherford EMC.

will accommodate most farm equipment. The floor should be concrete to accommodate heavy equipment and to ease the cleanup job after repairs are made. The shop area should be free of posts to insure the maneuverability of equipment.

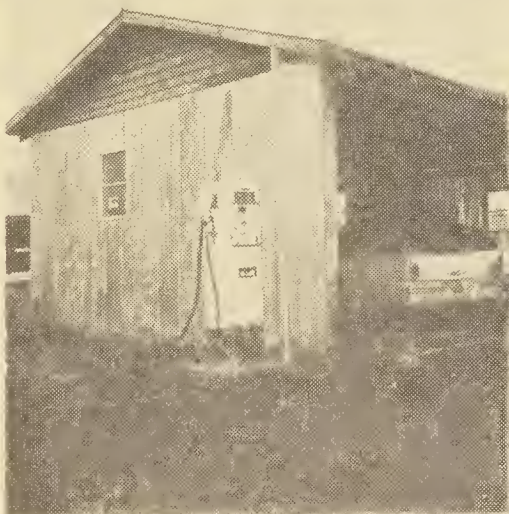
As Gilmer Edwards knows, good farm shops are not made—they grow. For almost anyone it takes time to acquire the

assortment of tools and equipment needed for a complete, efficient shop.

But if a man knows what he wants in his shop, plans in advance, starts out with a few basic items and purchases his additions with care, he will soon have a shop he will not only be proud of but which will prove to be one of the most valuable investments on the farm.



Edwards says this air compressor is one of the most often used pieces of shop equipment he has. He uses it for cleaning, painting, pressurizing punctured tires and many other jobs.



This pole-type clean-span building allows easy maneuverability of any piece of equipment on the Edwards farm.

it's been said

John Baker, director, Agricultural Credit, U. S. Department of Agriculture: "Cooperatives are worth encouraging, and both the President and the Secretary of Agriculture have issued unequivocal statements in support of them. Officials of the USDA are examining the role of cooperatives in accordance with the general policy of strengthening the operations of these associations."

Ralph McGill, publisher, *Atlanta Constitution*: "Water has become one of our national concerns. The crisis approaches gradually . . . Water—lack of it and the sudden flooding, ravaging abundance of it—is more and more a national problem . . . The nation has two major yardsticks. One is the magnificent system of TVA, which has greatly increased the wealth and development of two states and assisted others. The other is the example of Ohio and 'conservancy' which 'broke' the turbulent Miami River to harness, and enabled the rich Miami Valley to plan and live without threat of annual disaster. A state can act if the problem is contained. If not, then there must be something akin to TVA. The nation would be richer, safer and more able to increase production and jobs if hostile political misrepresentation of the TVA concept had not delayed control and development of our vast river valleys . . . It is, if you choose, 'socialistic.' But it is not really that. It is a necessary plan to save cities, agriculture and perhaps our civilization."—From an article in *The News and Observer*, Raleigh.

Greensboro Daily News: "The one thing that especially needs to be guarded against in connection with proposed development of the Cape Fear River Basin is a sharp division of opinion which might forestall action for a long time or, at its worst, doom a program of tremendous worth to a wide and heavily populated section of North Carolina."

A Crucial Problem Facing Electric Co-ops

By **TERRY GUNN**

Editor, RURAL ELECTRIC MINUTEMAN

EVERY youngster who hears the fascinating story about the mouse and the elephant sooner or later becomes aware of the fact that this is only a folk tale.

The elephant really doesn't become as frightened by the tiny mouse as folklore would have us believe.

But for a three-year-old it's a good story.

Rural electric cooperatives have often had to deal with such imaginative tales—propaganda obviously aimed at making their job of bringing light and power into rural America much more difficult.

"Those thin poles will fall down," the story tellers said 25 years ago. "These electric co-ops will drag you into bankruptcy," was another favorite. About the

wildest of all such tales was the fantastic claim that the electricity the co-ops ran through their lines was somehow tainted and consequently unusually dangerous!

But, as with the mouse and elephant story, only three-year-olds were long fooled by such stories. The co-ops succeeded in leading rural America into the 20th century despite propaganda efforts to discredit them.

Yet, the fiction writers never tire. Pro-

paganda attacks continue to harass the rural electrification program. Take, for example, the allegation that rural electric co-ops "are expanding into suburban, city and industrial areas."

A silly statement? It certainly is, but it happens to have been written by a writer who should know better. And, it appeared in a *Chicago Tribune* editorial. It has been spread around in other places.

Actually, the direct opposite of the propaganda is true. The growing population of America has moved into the suburbs. The big cities have spread into the surrounding country—into territory served by rural electric co-ops. Thus, the suburbs, the cities, and the industrial areas have expanded into the co-op areas, rather than vice versa as the story tellers would have it.

Ordinarily such folklore would make very little difference. But in this case it has a potential effect on you, the co-op's member-consumers.

The effect ultimately will be on your electric service and your light bill.

Here's how:

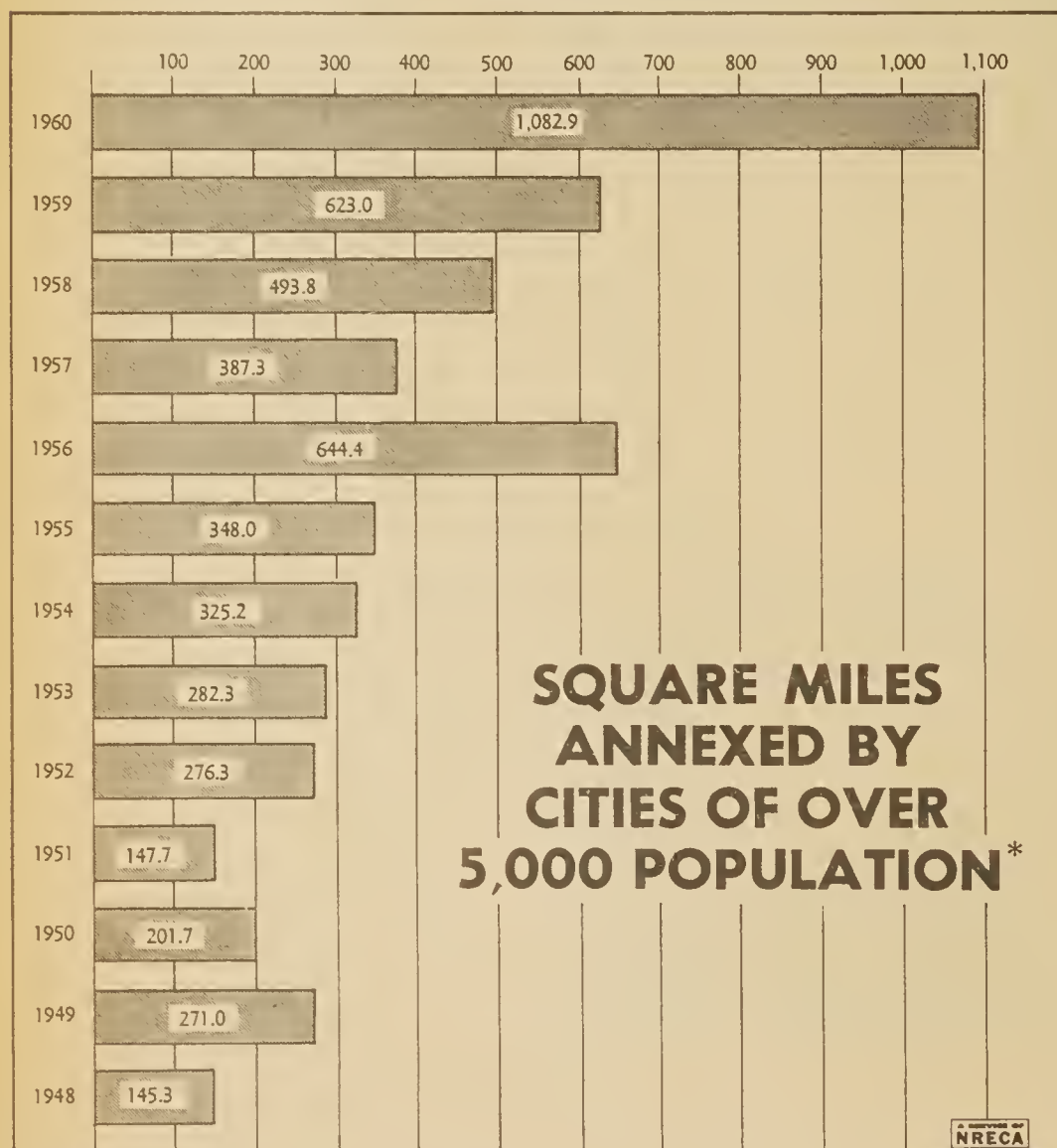
The propaganda is designed to discredit your co-op's right and responsibility to serve the territory to which it brought electric service in the first place when no other power supplier would do so.

The propaganda is designed to lay the groundwork with city people, with suburbanites, with the general public and with you so that your co-op territory may be taken away and turned over to a power company to serve.

Thus, the private utility that was either unwilling or unable to electrify the area when it was sparsely populated will now be handed the business when it has become more thickly populated. }

After this happens a couple of times, the co-op is left with territory so thin

CHART A



* source: census bureau

that even cooperative enterprise will be unable to continue to provide service at rates you can afford to pay.

As long as cooperative rural electrification has been able to grow with the country, its service and its rates have continued to improve for consumers. Rate figures bear this out.

Nationwide, member-owners of rural electric systems were paying an average of 3.92¢ per kilowatt-hour as late as 1948. By 1960 this had been reduced to 2.49¢. (See Chart B.)

Whether or not your co-op can continue to serve the territory it developed, becomes, therefore, an important issue for a great many rural consumers. And the territorial question promises to get more pressing as time goes on.

In 1945, only 152 cities had spilled out over their boundaries to the point where they annexed additional areas. Fifteen years later (1960) the number had reached 712.

Nationwide, cities of more than 5,000 population annexed only 145.3 square miles in 1945. By 1960 the annual total exceeded 1,000. (See Chart A.)

What can happen in the population spillover into the rural electric territory is illustrated around Denver where the Union Rural Electric Association pioneered the rural electrification development of the area.

After the suburbanites had settled throughout the rural electric's territory, the power company went after the business, armed with a court decision, obtained the right to serve the area.

This power company victory took from the co-op a big chunk of its territory. Continuation of this encroachment will strike at the co-op's ability to maintain adequate service at a reasonable rate in its remaining territory.

REA Administrator Norman Clapp looks upon these annexation problems as a real threat to the security of the \$3½-billion in loans made by the Rural Electrification Administration to rural electric systems since 1935.

He says:

"I know of no more serious threat to the continuation of a strong rural electrification movement than these territorial encroachments. Unfortunately, not all see the danger. Some cooperatives are not at the moment up against this menace themselves and their leaders seem to feel this is a problem for others—but not for them.

CHART B
Average Monthly Kilowatt-Hour Consumption By Rural Electric Co-op Residential Users And Average Cost Per Kilowatt-Hour

Calendar Year	Average Monthly KWH	Average Cost per KWH
1948	121	3.92¢
1949	134	3.77
1950	147	3.63
1951	166	3.44
1952	182	3.35
1953	201	3.22
1954	223	3.09
1955	242	2.98
1956	263	2.87
1957	283	2.77
1958	311	2.65
1959	334	2.57
1960	357	2.49

"They could not be more tragically mistaken. The encroachment upon rural electric cooperative territory is not just an isolated phenomenon . . . In some states serious erosion of borrower territory is already under way, and it is conceivable that this will continue until too few rural supporters remain to secure protective legislation.

"At REA," says Administrator Clapp, "we have come to the conclusion that though we stand ready to assist—and are in fact assisting our borrowers in litigation before the courts and in actions before regulatory bodies—this is at best a defensive holding action which offers little hope of positive solution to the overall problem . . .

"We must have state legislation which will protect the territory developed by our rural cooperatives and preserve the right of the co-ops to continue to serve their territories and everyone in them . . . For REA's part, I am proposing to meet the rural electrification leaders in a series of statewide conferences . . . in the hope we can map out a unified approach to protect the interests of our borrowers."

A roundup of 1961 state legislation shows that in only two states, Wisconsin and Oklahoma, did rural electric win clear-cut territorial protection. In four other states they won partial legislative protection.

These were Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, and Oregon. In the first three the co-ops sought to solve their problems by agreeing to go under the jurisdiction of state regulatory bodies, in the hope that they will get a fair shake in territorial disputes with the power companies.

Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina,

Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Utah were states in which the electric co-ops sought, but failed to get, protective legislation. In Texas, the rural electric tried in vain to persuade their legislators to revise restrictive laws passed earlier.

Idaho systems lost out in their attempt to amend a 1957 "anti-duplication" law. And in Illinois the co-ops couldn't get the legislative exemption they wanted from jurisdiction of the regulatory commission.

Administrator Clapp says that "co-operatives must fight to hold the territory they developed in good faith." He believes that the decisive battles for the survival of rural electrification must be fought in the state legislatures.

And the member-owners of the rural electric will have to lead that fight to assure that their systems can continue to serve them at reasonable rates.

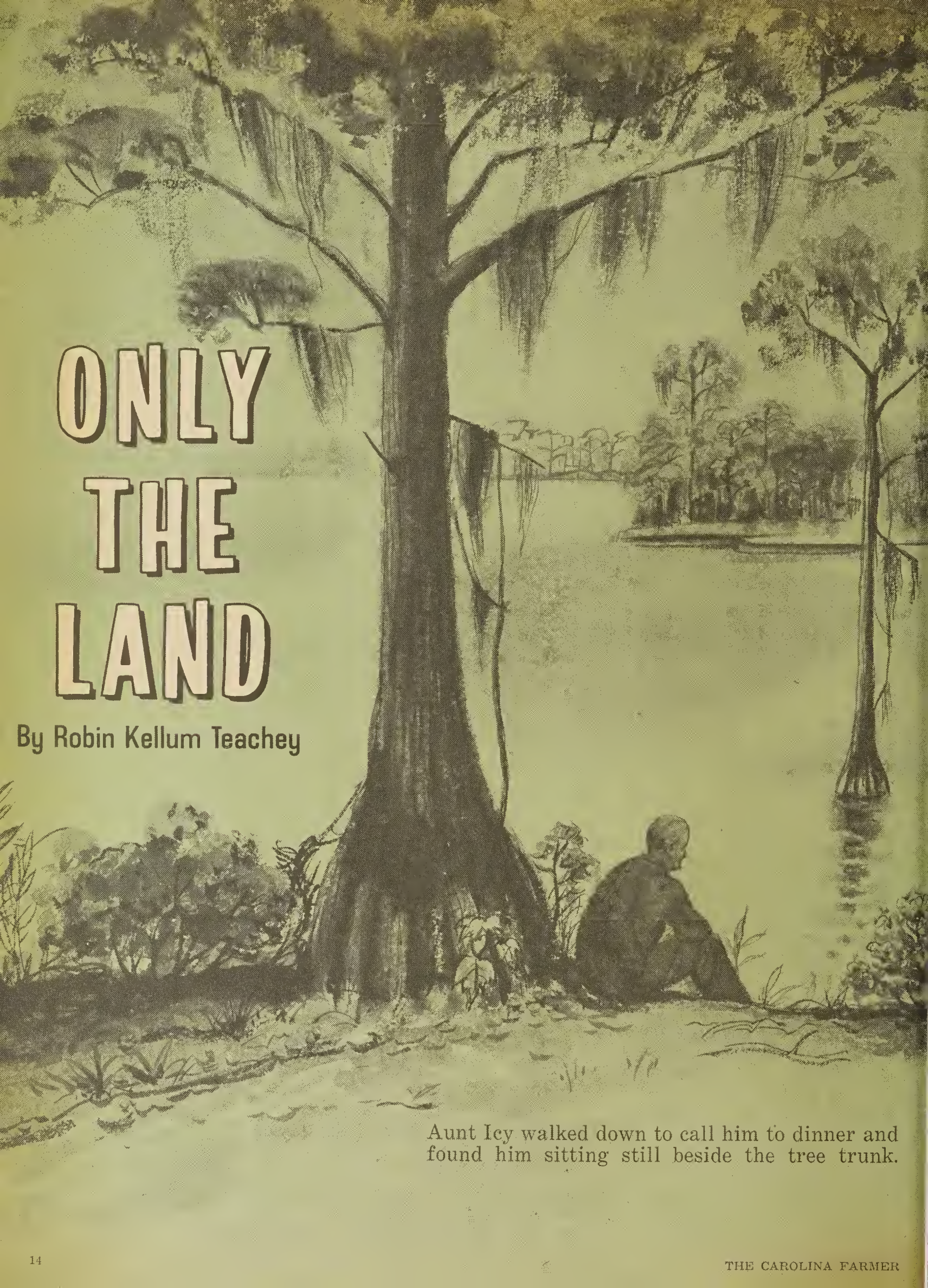
Two national service organizations—National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, representing the co-ops, and the American Public Power Association, whose members are mostly municipally owned electric utilities—have been quietly working together for several years to iron out differences and develop agreements for handling territorial disputes between their consumer-owned systems, where questions of territorial annexation arises.

It's a big problem, and bound to become more acute as time passes. Illinois State Representative James D. Holloway, says: "I do not suggest the rural electric systems get into politics, but that their owner-members, acting as private citizens, must get better acquainted with their legislators."

Holloway outlined a four-point program for legislative success in an address at a meeting of rural co-op leaders last fall at Eau Claire, Wis. He suggests:

(1) Personal contact with legislators by co-op members as individuals; (2) showing appreciation to legislators for past support; (3) favorable comments on friendly legislators in statewide publications and co-op newsletter; and (4) keeping legislators well informed on co-op problems.

"Let me remind you that a legislative program begins at home, not at the Capitol," said Holloway. "When you fail in your endeavor to gain favorable legislation, it is because you have failed to convince your legislators that you need them—and they need you."



ONLY THE LAND

By Robin Kellum Teachey

Aunt Icy walked down to call him to dinner and found him sitting still beside the tree trunk.

There it was out in the open at last!

THE old fellow stood beneath the giant water cypress and listened to the sounds of twilight time on the river's edge. The swaying moss made a gentle swishing sound and was a ghostly silhouette against the night skyline.

The river washed the edges gently, now slapping, now caressing in its never ending cycle. A mullet occasionally broke the surface of the water, and occasionally on the breath of the breeze came the sound of the ocean a few miles downstream. He gazed upon his beautiful wide blue river.

An isolated motor coughed and started and ran for a few minutes, then idled and died, and he knew that they were setting the nets in another spot. His own nets were hung out and dried and he could smell a dead crab somewhere—not in his own nets, though, he hoped.

His grandfather had come by boat to this spot and claimed these fertile acres and built a lean-to, lived in it, and homesteaded it for his sons and their sons' sons.

"Only the land is real," he'd said to anyone who would listen.

And now his sons were grown and he, too, had said the same words many times over. He had never doubted but that God's plan of eternity was through a man's sons and his land.

However, with the advent of World War II, ominous clouds came upon his serene horizon. He accepted as the inevitable the drafting of two of his sons, but the rumor that the government was considering confiscating his land for a military reservation—this he rejected as stark madness.

For he could no more live away from his land than the mullet away from the salt water. His open sandy fields bordered with tall Eastern Carolina pines, his unpainted and grayed oak-planked home set back between five ageless oaks whose roots stood out like varicose veins: these things he lived for and loved. At night, he lit a bucketful of old rags to disperse the mosquitoes away from the house, and walked down to his fishing shed.

In each season's turn, he stood in this same spot and smelled the aroma of his land, new turned earth, corn

tassels pregnant and golden, new cut hay, green bay leaves, wet cedar, wild azaleas taller than a tall man's head, ferns that reached a fellow's beltline, backwashes that grew enormous cat tails.

Later he turned the half-gourd dipper up and drank long from the overflow beside his back door step. He could hear a wild mallard in the woods and knew that something was upsetting her nest. White tailed deer walked out and fed on his fields. Equally at home in them were the coons and squirrels. An occasional bear even wandered down from the Pocasin.

His fields fed his family in the spring and summer. The river gave them their income in the fall and winter. He had set out his nets on bitter cold nights and his hands had cracked. He had taken his wife's sewing needle and thread and sewn the cracks up the next morning, while thawing out in front of his fireplace—the pain made tolerable only by the mouth-watering rich aroma of freshly ground coffee boiling.

He and his neighbor had talked over the possibility of the big Base coming.

"Oh, they don't want no place this wild. Too many swamps. They'd have to haul too much dirt to fill in all the low places. Ain't that much extra dirt in the state. And too many rattlesnakes for them fellers."

And his friend had shifted his chew to the other cheek.

But he had not been in agreement with him.

"They tell me this is just what they're looking for. Some place they can have them maneuvers in swamps and on the beaches, too. We're going to have to fight them damn Japs over there."

"What ya' goin' to do iffin' they take your land?"

There it was out in the open at last! That ugly fear had formed at last and been spoken aloud. A tight band circled his heart, and there was something in his throat that wouldn't go up or down. But when he answered his words had an ominous ring.

"I'll never leave it."

We were glad he wasn't home the day the feller came with the posters and tacked them on the barns and house. Big as life they read: "PROPERTY OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT." He went right about his business and finished short off. Aunt Icy stood on the porch, her apron pulled up to dab her eyes.

"Sorry, ma'am. You'll have to vacate the premises within thirty days. There's a war on, you know."

With one son missing and presumed dead somewhere in the North Atlantic, and another training to go, she knew a war was on. But the tears were not for them, but for her soul's companion.

Their neighbors took the money allotted them for their land and tried to relocate themselves, most of them getting small jobs in town or carpentering on government housing projects. Some tried to find other farms, but none was for sale for what they were able to pay.

Everyone and everything had gone, but still he made no move to go. That morning he took his new thread, corks, and leads, and went down to the level stretch beside the water. Hogan's Landing, they called it. Gently, with sure slow hands, he hung the leads and corks, and stopped to work on his wooden needle for a spell.

Aunt Icy walked down to call him to dinner and found him sitting still beside the tree trunk, eyes still staring across the beautiful, blue salty river, eyes that were unseeing and unfeeling at last, for his heart had simply stopped.

Some folks think he's buried in the town cemetery. Me, I don't know. I do know he said he'd never leave his land, and his family knew he felt this way.

Even the government found his fields so fertile and his shoreline so picturesque that no barracks have ever been built there. Instead, the Base Nursery flourishes on it, and the lovely local flowers grow, season in and season out, for everyone to see.

Me, I like to think he's somewhere close enough to hear the night wind blow, to know when the mullet's belly is big with roe, and when the herring are running, and the crokers are biting.

By Lee Wilder



Those Ever-Lovin' Valentines

ONE version of the origin of St. Valentine's Day had its beginning in sadness and death, a mood not associated with flowery gift cards.

An accounting of a priest named Valentinus appears in The Nuremburg Chronicle of 1493, which is known as the picture book of the 15th century.

Valentinus had a triple sentence handed to him by the Roman Emperor Claudius II, because the priest refused to renounce the Christian faith and embrace the Roman Gods.

Claudius ordered that Valentinus first be beaten with clubs, then stoned and finally beheaded.

While awaiting execution, Valentinus formed a friendship with the blind daughter of his jailor, Asterius, and he was able to restore her sight—according to legend.

He wrote a farewell message to her and signed it: "From Your Valentine." His death took place on Feb. 14.

Another version of Valentine's Day came from an ancient Roman custom of drawing lots for partners during the days of the Lupercalia.



Boys drew names of the girls who were to be their companions in the days of feasting and celebration.

Early Valentines in this country and in foreign countries followed much the same design. The first were hand-made and many of them today are museum pieces.

The first written message using St. Valentine's name that is known in this country was on Oct. 25, 1684, according to collectors.

From the years 1740 through 1840, Valentines usually were posted by hand and left on the lady's doorstep. There were no envelopes, and the Valentines were folded and sealed with wax. Those that traveled by post were stamped "Paid 5" and are collectors' items.

During this period, water colors and pen work were fashioned in intricate designs after the desire of the writer who was languishing for his lady love.

Pin pricks and intricate cutouts decorated the Valentines, and many were written as acrostics, the first letter of each line being a letter in the lady's name.

The double heart cut from two pieces of contrasting paper was very difficult. Examples of this and other types of cutouts are found in the State Museum of Archives and History, in Raleigh.

One was written to Polly Siler in 1809 and has a number of symbols and designs favored by the Pennsylvania Germans and the people of that area who emigrated to North Carolina.

A fascinating ornate Valentine covered with fine pen and ink sketches was the work of Edward Conigland of Halifax for Miss Susan Gary, on Feb. 14, 1846. It was donated to the museum in 1916 by Miss Ursula Daniel.

An interesting cutout with original verse illustrates the Valentines made during the Civil War.

One dated Feb. 14, 1863, is signed by J. W. Young and was given to the museum by David C. Young in 1916.

The golden age of sentimental Valentines began in the early 1840's. One of the most remarkable women of that century possibly was responsible for the growth of the Valentine business in this country.

Her name was Esther Howland, and she was born in Massachusetts and educated at Mount Holyoke. Her father

was a stationer, and she became interested in making her own Valentines.

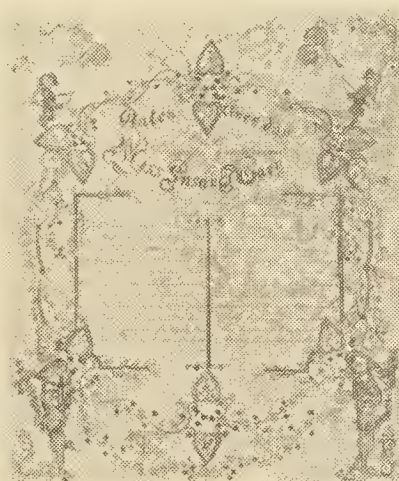
She gave a few samples of her work to a salesman, before he left on his rounds, and to her horror and amazement, he returned with orders for 5,000 cards.

Through her enterprise and initiative, the card business boomed, and she developed a production line for her beautiful cards.

It was her idea to produce the card lifts—the little pieces of paper folded three times—that gave her cards dimension and beauty. Her cards bore a tiny red "H" on the back for identification.

Esther Howland died at the age of 75, still a spinster, after advocating romance through her Valentines for most of her life.

During the years from 1840-1860, woodcuts and lithographs were used on Valentines, and there even was a card series that resembled



A man in Halifax drew this for Miss Susan Gary in about 1846.

bank notes—drawn on the Bank of Love, of course.

These were withdrawn almost immediately, because they resembled the real thing too closely.

A gentleman by the name of George Whitney followed in the footsteps of Esther Howland, and many of his cards cannot be distinguished from hers.

He too made use of the German imports of fine paper lace and enameled birds and flowers, and his cards had a tiny red stamp with the initial "W."

Comic Valentines came on the scene in the 1820's, spoofing not only human foibles, but also politics and the affairs of the world.

Esther Howland published a number of books called Valentine Writers,

filled with verse and suggestions for the senders.

Apparently swains banked a great deal on the persuasive powers of their verse. None of it lacked in earnest declarations of love, but most of it did lack in grammar and spelling.

Verses resembled this one, a fancy affair found in the Raleigh Museum:

*"May every blessing thee
attend
And cloudless heavens oer
thee bend
Never shall this heart of
mine
Turn its love away from
thine."*

On the back of this Valentine is a finely penned note:

"Dear Rhoda, do not my heart decline but come and be my Valentine."

The custom of sending the lacy, sentimental cards has continued despite wars and elections and changes in the world.



Double-cut heart took patience, is typical of early Valentines.

Many a woman today can remember her grammar school days, when the red paper-covered box on teacher's desk was crammed with brilliant bits of paper Valentines.

These were distributed, just before recess, and a girl could judge her popularity with the other sex by how many Valentines she received.

Today's Valentine is apt to be one of the so-called studio cards, long and slender. Like the one with a shy character depicted on the front, hearts popping all around his head.

Inside, the inscription says:

*"Well, what did you think
you'd find?
Chokolom-covered grab
crackers?"*

CAROLINA FARMER & CO-OP

Rural Electrics Offer Transistor Pocket Radios Worth \$50.00 Each for Local Prizes in New Essay Contest

For the third consecutive year, *The Carolina Farmer* and local Electric Membership Corporations will award a \$500 college scholarship to the winning high school student in an essay-writing contest.

The Electric Membership Corporations will also give local prizes of Motorola transistor radio gift sets, valued at \$50.00 each, to the winners from their systems.

The contest is known as the "Carolina Farmer Scholarship Contest." The essay topic which contestants must write on is:

"My Rural Electric Cooperative—A Turning Point in Community Progress."

The \$500 may be used at any college chosen by the statewide winner. The money will be held in trust by the winner's Electric Membership Corporation, and upon his matriculation in college, will be turned over to him in cash.

If the winner does not wish to attend college, he will be given \$200 in cash for his immediate use. The publishers of the magazine reduced the amount of the alternative prize in order to encourage the winner to continue his education.

High school boys or girls who live in a home receiving service from a North Carolina electric membership corporation are eligible to compete in the contest.

You must be enrolled in the 9th, 10th, 11th, or 12th grade to participate.

The contest requires that you do two principal things:

1. Answer correctly the questions on the opposite page. All of the answers are given on a short fact sheet you can get from your rural electric cooperative.

2. Write an essay, not more than 400 words, on the subject: "My Rural Electric Cooperative—A Turning Point in Community Progress."

You can get information from anywhere you wish—old issues of *The Carolina Farmer*, your parents, teachers, library, cooperative manager, directors, and

employees, and neighbors who have observed the operation of your rural electric cooperative. But, the essay must be your own work, in your own words.

The rules are spelled out elsewhere on this page.

Deadline

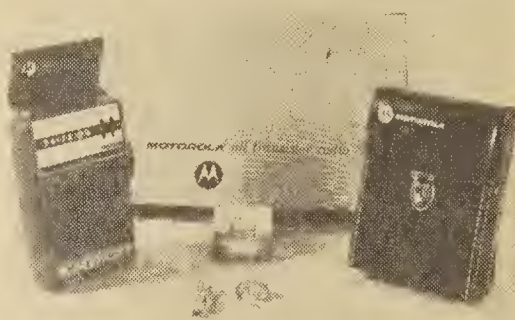
Your complete entry must be postmarked not later than midnight, March 31, 1962. Mail to *The Carolina Farmer*, not your EMC.

We will announce the winner in our June issue.

WHAT IS "EMC"

These letters are an abbreviation for *Electric Membership Corporation*.

Win This Radio



A boy or girl from *your* cooperative will win one of these Motorola 8-transistor radio gift sets, valued at \$50.00 each.

This pocket radio comes complete with carrying case, personal ear phone, and batteries.

The judges will select the winner of your *local* prize by judging your entry only in competition with others from your cooperative. The winning contestant from your EMC will receive the pocket radio.

Judges will pick the best essay from among the EMC winners, and the author will win the \$500 college scholarship.

Contest Rules

(The following, and instructions on opposite page, constitute rules of contest.)

1. Eligible: any boy or girl in 9th, 10th, 11th, or 12th grade who lives in a home receiving electric service from a North Carolina EMC. Children of employees or directors of electric membership corporations are not eligible.

2. Answer the 20 questions on opposite page and supply other information called for. Use a pencil because of soft texture of paper.

3. Also, write an essay, not more than 400 words, on the topic: "My Rural Electric Cooperative—A Turning Point in Community Progress." Write on one side only of standard notebook paper, or typing paper.

4. Write your full name in upper right corner of each page of essay.

5. You may obtain information from any source, but writing of essay must be done independently in your own words.

6. On the back of the last page of essay, ask your principal, or one of your teachers, to write, and sign, the following: "I have read this essay. It appears to be work of which the contestant is capable." (If you are *unable* to get one of the above persons to *read* your essay, state in your own words what effort you made to get it read, explain why you were unable to, and sign your name.)

7. Essays will be judged on the basis of merit, originality, sincerity, and value of ideas. Judging will be done by five prominent, independent North Carolinians. Essays become property of *The Carolina Farmer*.

In order to qualify your essay for judging, you must answer all of the questions on opposite page correctly (or answer as many of them correctly as does any other contestant from your EMC).

It's easy to get them *all* right, for the answers are given in a brief fact sheet which you can get by writing or visiting the office of your electric membership corporation.

Ask for: *Rural Electric Scholarship Fact Sheet*.

OFFER \$500 SCHOLARSHIP

Fill in information and answer all questions below.

My Name is _____ Address _____ Age _____
Name of School _____ My Grade _____ Name of EMC serving my
home _____ Full name of person in my home who is
member of EMC _____ (ordinarily your mother or father).
Number of words in my essay (Count carefully. Should not exceed 400) _____

Read Rural Electric Fact Sheet to Get Answers to Following Questions

1. What is the exact, full name of the EMC which serves your home with electricity?

Answer: _____

2. In what town is the main office of your EMC located? (If your EMC has one or more branch offices, you may name the location of one of them if you prefer.)

Answer: _____

3. How many persons serve on the board of directors of your EMC?

Answer: _____

4. May directors be nominated directly from the floor in the EMC Annual Member meeting at which they are elected?

Answer: _____

5. How many votes may **each** EMC Member cast for **each** director to be elected?

Answer: _____

6. In how many North Carolina counties is your EMC chartered to serve? (Don't **name** the county or counties; just give the **number** of them.)

Answer: _____

7. How many Members was your EMC serving with electricity at the end of 1961?

Answer: _____

8. What do the letters "REA" actually stand for?

Answer: _____

9. At the end of 1961 how many dollars had REA loaned to your EMC to enable it to bring electricity to its members?

Answer: _____

10. At the end of 1961, how many dollars had your EMC repaid to REA on these loans?

Answer: _____

11. At the end of 1961, how many dollars had your EMC paid to REA in interest on these loans?

Answer: _____

12. At the end of 1961, how many North Carolina EMCs were behind schedule in repaying their REA loans?

Answer: _____

13. When REA was established in 1935, what percentage of North Carolina's rural people were already receiving electric service?

Answer: _____

14. How many EMCs have been organized and are now operating in North Carolina?

Answer: _____

15. At the end of 1961, how many telephone membership corporations (TMCs) had been organized and were operating in North Carolina?

Answer: _____

16. Every REA loan made to an EMC or a TMC in North Carolina must first be approved by what North Carolina state agency?

Answer: _____

17. At the end of 1961, what percentage of America's rural people had electricity?

Answer: _____

18. Will EMCs need to borrow funds from REA in future years?

Answer: _____

19. Approximately how many dollars have EMC members throughout rural America spent on electric wiring and electric equipment?

Answer: _____

20. What are the only three states in which REA has not made rural electrification loans?

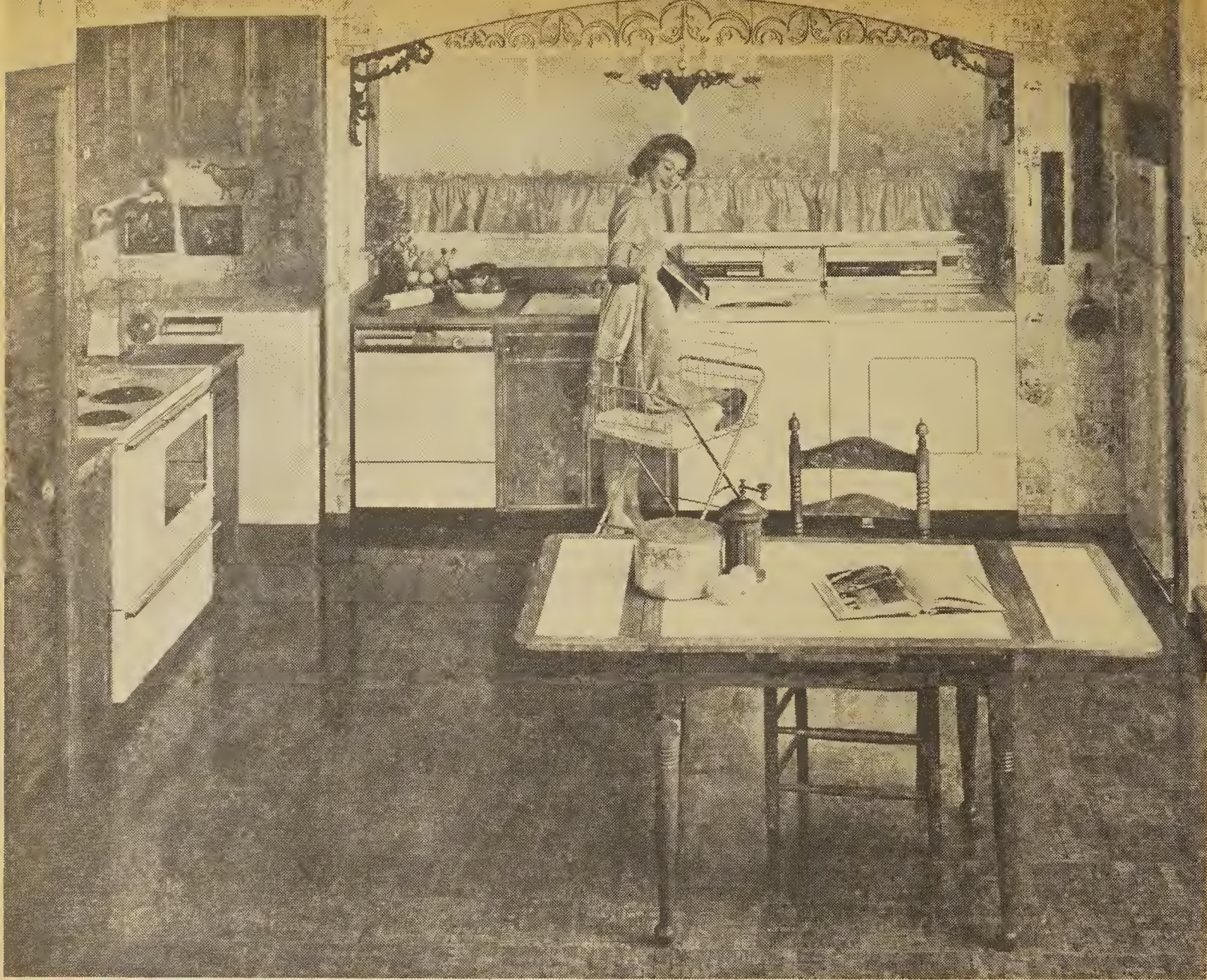
Answer: _____

Before midnight, March 31, 1962, tear out and mail this page with your essay to:

SCHOLARSHIP CONTEST

The Carolina Farmer

Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.



Kitchen by Hotpoint

*The Carolina
Homemaker*
Edited By Lee Wilder

New Compact Kitchens For 1962

Every inch of available space is utilized in this trio of electric kitchens. Meal planning or laundry is a simple matter in the kitchen above. It contains a washer, dryer, dishwasher, 40-inch electric range, 14 cubic foot chest type freezer and two-door refrigerator. The plan can be adapted for other kitchens, regardless of size.

A basic oven can be installed stacked on a counter, under a counter or built in. This 30-inch unit has an automatic roast guard that cooks meat as desired and holds it that way—even for hours.

Electric oven, dishwasher and tabletop range are located for convenience in this pullman-type kitchen. Refrigerator and laundry appliances are on opposite wall, leaving room for dining table by window.



Kitchen by Westinghouse



Kitchen by Caloric

Woman Talk



...with Lee

Wanting isn't taking . . .

It was on a Sunday afternoon several years ago when I and my boys, ages 9 and 12 at the time, decided to go to a movie.

The show was a popular one, and the movie house was crowded. We stood in an exit lane and waited for perhaps 15 minutes before a family of three departed.

We seated ourselves in what appeared to be the only three empty seats in the house, and began enjoying the feature picture. A couple sitting next to one boy left after a time.

Perhaps half an hour later, a man with his wife and teen-age son walked down the aisle, and began to cross in front of us, without apology.

"I'm sorry," I told the man. "There are only two seats there."

They continued to squeeze past our knees, and as the man seated himself—he told his son roughly: "Go ahead and sit down."

His wife sat by him, and the boy started to sit on my son.

"I'm sorry," I said politely, "but this seat is occupied."

The teen-ager began shoving my son out of his seat. I caught my breath in shock and horror.

Was this really happening?

The father leaned over and told me, rudely, to have my son sit with me. I felt cold waves of—what? It was a new sensation. My hands began to shake.

A man in front of us turned, as the audience around us began to stir. I could hear indignant voices, murmuring about "the nerve of some people"—and faces began to look in the direction of the offending trio.

A man sitting in front of my oldest boy arose suddenly, and went up the aisle. He returned with the theater manager.

In the space of a few seconds, the manager quietly told the man, his wife and son to leave, and apologized to me.

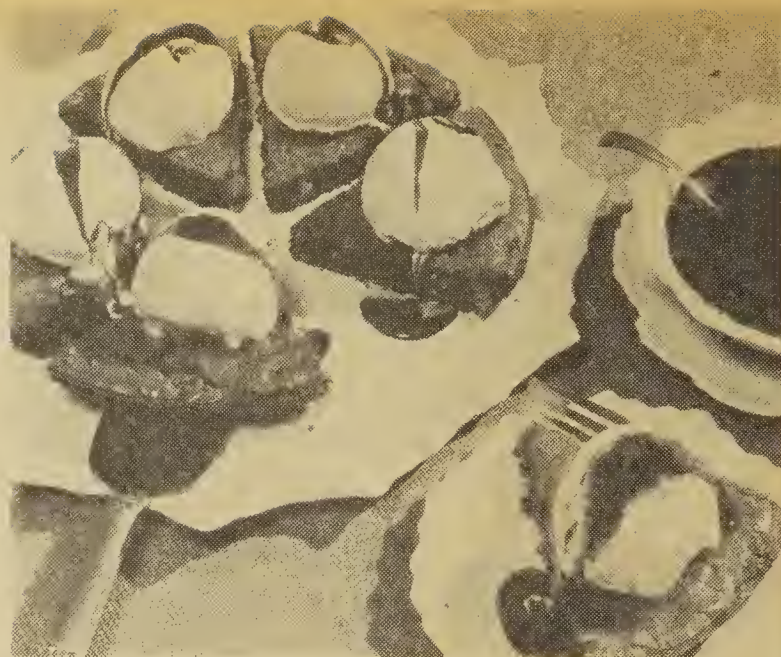
It was a small incident. It took place quickly. But I never will forget it, and neither will my children.

Just because someone wanted something that belonged to another, he felt he could take it.

The act or feeling of wanting does not bestow the right to acquire.

Since that time, I have observed many examples of taking, without regard to the rights of others.

In all of these instances, there has been created the same quality of horror that I felt when I heard a voice saying: "Go ahead and sit down."



New trick with brownies—baked in a pie.

Just So It's

□ One of these recipes calls for crumbled doughnuts as an ingredient. We NEVER have any doughnuts left over at our house, and in fact, never have anything left over—but there's no reason why stale pound cake or any similar type cake couldn't be substituted.

This is marvelously chocolatey:

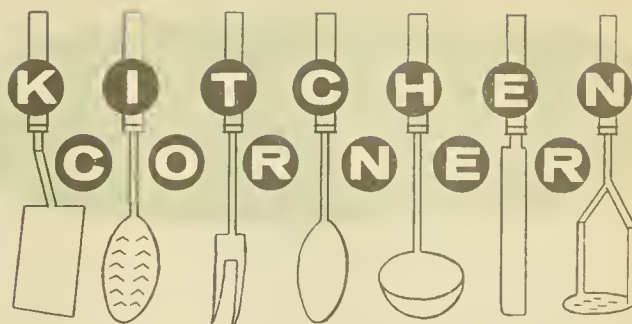
SEMI-SWEET CHOCOLATE CASSEROLE PUDDING

- 1 6 oz. package (1 cup) semi-sweet chocolate morsels, divided
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups crumbled doughnuts (about 3)
- 2 cups milk
- Nutmeg (optional)
- 1 cup heavy cream
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla

Preheat oven to 350 degrees. Melt one cup less one tablespoon semi-sweet chocolate morsels over hot, not boiling water. Remove from water. Add sugar, salt, lemon rind, doughnuts and milk. Beat thoroughly with rotary beater. Pour into one-quart greased casserole. Sprinkle lightly with nutmeg. Bake at 350 degrees for 45 minutes. Cool. Combine cream, sugar and vanilla. Beat till stiff. Drop by tablespoons on top of cooled pudding. Sprinkle reserved tablespoon morsels over cream. Chill several hours or overnight. Makes 6-8 servings.



Crumbled doughnuts used in rich pudding.



Recipes From Carolina Homemakers

□ Mrs. E. R. Duvall of Route 1, West Jefferson, N. C., sent us not only a recipe but an interesting story that is part of its background.

"About 10 years ago, a lady from Winston-Salem ate dinner at the Waldorf Astoria hotel, where this cake was served for dessert.

"She asked the chef for the recipe. He took her name and promised to mail the recipe. A few days after she returned home, she received the recipe—collect on delivery, \$100.

"My family of three lives on a small farm in Ashe County. Our electricity is furnished by the Blue Ridge EMC. We cook, wash and iron electrically," writes Mrs. Duvall.

This is the famous recipe:

WALDORF ASTORIA CHOCOLATE CAKE

Submitted by
Mrs. E. R. Duvall
West Jefferson, N. C.

BROWNIES A LA MODE

- 1 six-ounce package (1 cup) semi-sweet chocolate morsels
- ½ cup butter or margarine
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 eggs
- ½ cup sifted all-purpose flour
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 1 cup coarsely chopped nuts
- ½ teaspoon vanilla
- Vanilla ice cream

Melt chocolate morsels over hot, not boiling water. Cream butter; add sugar gradually and cream well. Add eggs one at a time and beat after each addition. Sift in the flour and salt; beat again. Mix in the nuts, melted chocolate morsels and vanilla. Turn into a greased 10-inch pie plate. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees, 30 minutes. Cool; cut into wedges.

CHOCOLATE FROSTING

- ¼ cup water
- 2 tablespoons butter
- ½ teaspoon vanilla
- 2 1-oz. squares unsweetened chocolate, melted
- 2 cups confectioners sugar

Heat water and butter, and add vanilla extract and chocolate. Add sugar and beat until smooth and of spreading consistency.

- ½ cup butter
- 2 cups sifted cake flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 2 teaspoons vanilla
- 4 squares chocolate
- 1½ cups milk
- 2 eggs
- 2 cups sugar
- 1 cup nuts

Cream butter and sugar. Add melted chocolate and eggs well beaten. Sift dry ingredients together and add alternately with milk. Add vanilla and nuts. Bake in loaf pan at 350 degrees for one hour.

ICING

- ½ cup butter
- 1 egg, well beaten
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- ½ cup nuts
- 2 squares chocolate
- 1½ cups powdered sugar
- 1 teaspoon lemon juice

Melt butter and add chocolate; add eggs and stir in sugar. Add vanilla and lemon juice and nuts and beat until smooth.



Crocheted headband protects against cold winds. It's easy, fits all. (B-161)



Favorite argyle socks. These are knitted on two needles, then seamed. (No. B-146)



Warm house socks are knitted on two needles, have felt soles for comfort. (No. B-159)



Striped scarf is knitted to form seamless tube, 60" long. (No. B-152)

Free Patterns

Please send me without charge the pattern instructions that I have checked below. I am enclosing a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope.

- | | | |
|-------|-------|---------------|
| B-152 | | Striped scarf |
| B-159 | | House socks |
| B-146 | | Argyle socks |
| B-161 | | Warm headband |

My name is

Address

Comment, if any

This offering of patterns expires March 15.

For Your Valentine

Pink frosting with pink coconut hearts decorates a new quick-mix cake that is baked in one big pan.

PINK PEPPERMINT CAKE

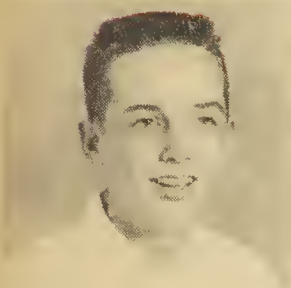
- 1/2 cup shortening
- 2 1/2 cups sifted cake flour
- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup milk
- 1/2 teaspoon vanilla
- 1/4 teaspoon peppermint extract
- 3 egg yolks
- 1 egg white (save 2 for frosting)
- Few drops red food coloring

Place shortening in bowl. Sift flour, sugar, baking powder and salt into bowl. Add 2/3 cup of milk and beat two minutes on medium speed of electric mixer, or by hand, using 150 strokes per minute.

Add remaining 1/3 cup milk, vanilla, peppermint extract, 3 egg yolks and 1 egg white and red food coloring. Beat an additional two minutes on medium speed. Scrape bowl and beaters.

Pour batter into a 13 by 9 inch cake pan (bottom lined with two layers of waxed paper). Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 40-45 minutes. Cool slightly. Loosen cake by running a spatula around the edge of the cakepan. Remove from pan by placing the serving tray on top of pan. Then turn upside down and remove cake pan. Frost with Fluffy Pink Frosting:

Mix two egg whites, saved from cake, 1 1/2 cups sugar, 1/8 teaspoon cream of tartar and 1/3 cup water in top of double boiler. Beat with rotary beater or electric mixer over lightly boiling water until frosting stands in peaks—about 7 minutes. Fold in 1/2 teaspoon vanilla.



Seth Barrow
Pitt & Greene EMC

Seth: No—The Twist is not only popular in my area but throughout the nation. It also is becoming widely accepted in Europe. Why is the Twist so popular? It's easy to do, that's why. All you have to learn is a few simple movements and you can catch on easily. Many people who cannot "bop" can do the Twist very well. Boys and girls who learn to do the Twist find out how much fun dancing is, and may be encouraged to learn other dances. Dancing is good exercise, and many people find the Twist excellent for reducing their waistline.



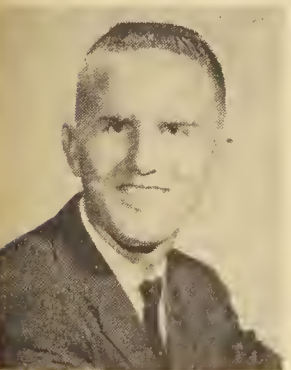
Linda Smith
Burke-McDowell EMC

Linda: I think that the Twist is a passing fad, although it may last longer than I think. But until it is forgotten, I don't think it should be outlawed here in our state. If it were outlawed, that would make those who do the dance more determined to keep on doing it. Enforcing this law would be a waste of the taxpayers' money. It is said that doctors say the Twist puts people in the hospital who haven't been used to the strain this puts on the body. But I don't think people will do this dance if they know they are not physically able to do so.



Loretta Respess
Woodstock EMC

Loretta: After giving this question much consideration, I think not. After all, everyone else is doing it, so why shouldn't we? It is a very popular dance, and I do not see anything wrong with it. I don't believe it is here to stay, because I believe it is just a passing fad and after a while, something else will take the place of it. It must not be so terrible, because many of our state's best-known dancing instructors are teaching it and approve of it.



Jack Sineath
Central EMC

Jack: No—In my opinion, there's nothing wrong with the Twist if it's done correctly. The Twist is like any other dance teen-agers have learned. If the Twist is outlawed, all other dances should be treated the same way. If other states accept the Twist, I think North Carolina should do the same. But if the other states outlaw the Twist, North Carolina also should. After the Twist, there will be another dance popular with the teen-agers. It will be rejected or accepted, just like the Twist.

Question: Should the Twist be outlawed in North Carolina?

A ninth-grader from Wallace sent in the question answered by the panel this month. He is Bobby Carter, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Carter, and he attends Wallace Rose Hill High School. His address is Route 2, Box 101 A. "My hobbies are hunting, fishing, and collecting old coins," wrote Bobby. He's a member of the FFA club and his family receives service from Four County EMC. Bobby will receive a check for \$5 for his timely question.

Have you a question you'd like answered by our panel? If so, send it to the Teen Roundtable, the Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. Include the following information: your name, school and grade, name of parents, address, name of electric membership corporation, and your special interests and talents. If your question is chosen for the panel to answer, we will send you \$5.

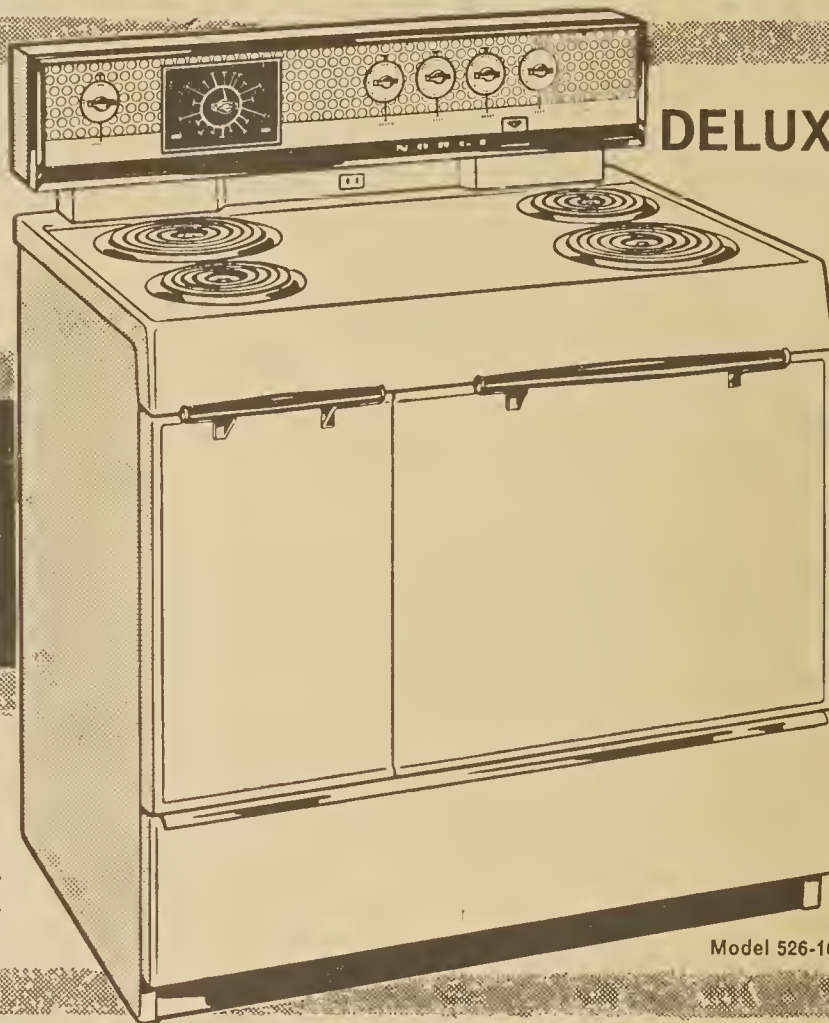
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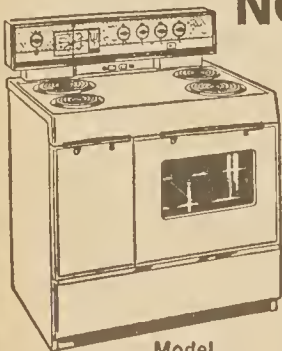
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526-170

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EASY SOLUTION



If you've ever wasted precious time looking for the right-size nails, screws, nuts, or bolts (and who hasn't!), here's a quick, easy solution to the problem.

It's a good way to make use of empty jars, too.

Simplest way, of course, is just to screw the jar lids to the ceiling of your workshop area, if you have a low ceiling.

Another way is to attach jar lids to the four sides of a 4 x 4, which in turn has been suspended at each end from the ceiling by means of two strips of 1-inch wide, 1/4 inch flat metal bent to shape.

Holes drilled in the top ends of the metal strips permit their screw-attachment to the ceiling. The 4 x 4 is suspended by means of lag screws through holes at the bottom ends of the metal strips, with washers on each side of the strips, an arrangement, which permits rotating the 4 x 4 for accessibility to any of the storage jars.

HANGING PICTURES ON PLASTER WALLS

If a fear of cracking plaster walls has prevented you from hanging pictures, mirrors or plaques with nails, here's a tip that may be of help.

Chipping and cracking of plaster can be avoided if you drill the hole for each nail with a portable electric drill. Be sure to drill the hole a little smaller than the size of the nail, though. As an added precaution, you may want to put a small piece of drafting tape over the spot before drilling.

MELTING SNOW ON ROOF MAY MEAN LOST DOLLARS

If snow melts rapidly on your roof while many other homes in the neighborhood stay coated with the stuff, it's a sign you're losing money.

Chances are the snow is being melted by heat from inside, escaping through a badly insulated ceiling.

Properly installed batts or blankets of insulation, or the blow-in variety installed by a competent contractor, can stop this heat loss, reducing your fuel

bills by as much as 40 per cent and greatly increasing comfort in all seasons of the year.

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Now—you can grow the world's most amazing Tomato right in your own garden and get 2 to 3 bushels of delicious tomatoes from a vine.

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A Letter for Lights

A letter to the newly elected President of the United States helped to make electricity a welcome Christmas addition for several families in a remote section of Jones County / by Dick Pence

New Chapter in an Old Story

I hope I never have to use these again," she spoke, softly, nudging a cardboard carton with her foot.

Inside the indicated box was an array of oil lamps, packed away for storage. It was an added chapter to an old story—but a story that wears better with each passing year.

The magic of electricity had come to another family.

This story had its start over a year ago when Mrs. Eva Franks, who lives in the extreme northeast section of Jones County, decided to do something about getting electricity.

Her method? A letter to the newly

elected President of the United States, pointing out that her family and those of three neighbors had been unsuccessful in attempts at bringing power to her remote section.

The letter brought action.

It was referred by the White House to the Rural Electrification Administration. The REA, after checking maps to determine its nearest borrower, wrote Jones-Onslow Electric Membership Corporation.

Fred Harmon, Jones-Onslow manager, picked up the ball from there. He answered REA, saying that the Franks' home was considered outside Jones-Onslow territory, but he would check with another, nearer supplier to see if it would serve the Franks.

The other supplier declined to serve the families, so Jones-Onslow started the difficult, involved task of obtaining right-of-way over the three and a half mile route to the Franks' home.

The line had to pass through remote forest lands owned by the Halifax Paper Company, the International Paper Company and the U. S. Forest Service.

Negotiations continued until fall, and by this time the project had become the pet of office and line personnel of Jones-Onslow. They then set out to make electricity their Christmas present to the Franks and their neighbors.

The clearing of the forest lands and erecting of poles and wire moved forward briskly, pushed by the desire of workmen to make the Christmas deadline.

The deadline was met, and even as final touches were being put on the line, it was energized.

On the night of Dec. 19, Eva Franks and her neighbors had electricity for the first time.

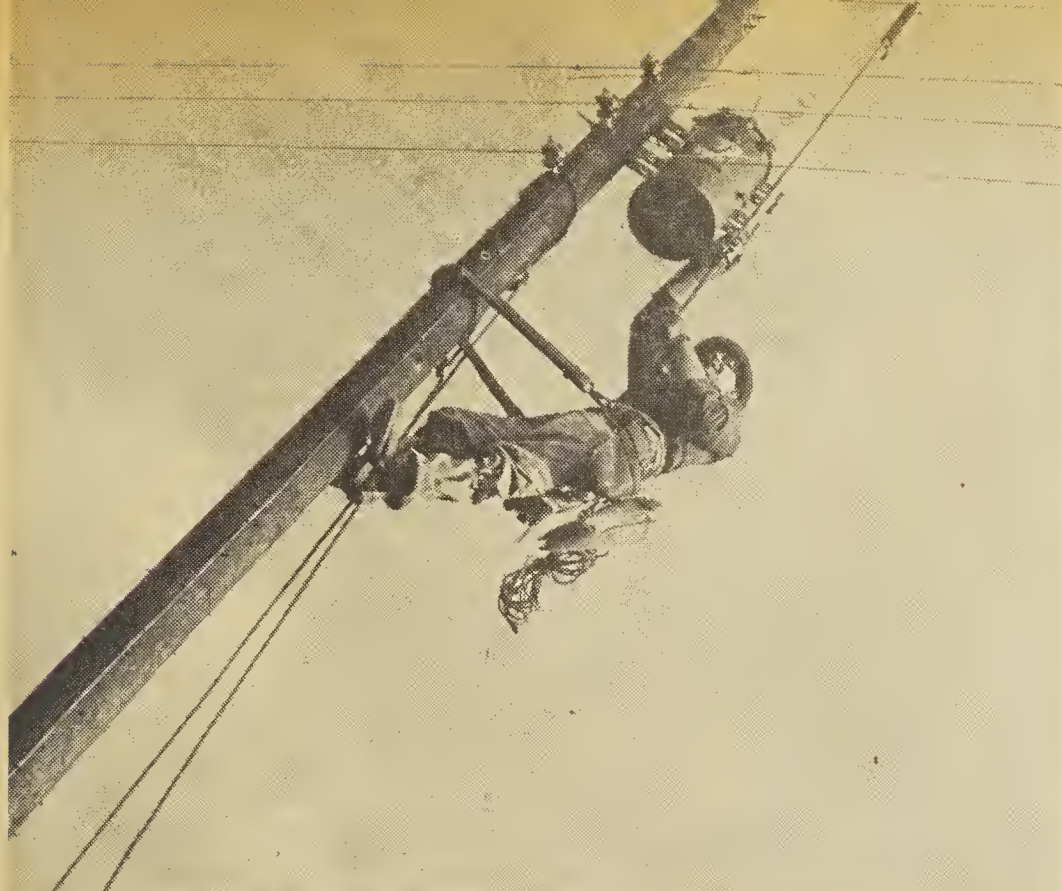
The next day Jones-Onslow officials and workmen gathered at the Franks' home to welcome their newest members, Mrs. Franks and her husband, Solomon.

And on that day the Franks family had its first lighted Christmas tree, courtesy of Jones-Onslow personnel, who brought the tree and decorated it.

Smiles were prominent that day. Mrs. Franks smiled as she flipped a switch that brought light into her living room. A Jones-Onslow serviceman smiled as he put the finishing touches on the gay tree. A member of the Jones-Onslow board of directors smiled as he looked back at the row of new poles



Solomon Franks and his wife, Eva, display their tape recorder—an item that had to wait for electricity before it could be used. In background is the Franks' first electrically lighted Christmas tree.



A Jones-Onslow employee energizes the transformer— giving the Franks electricity for the first time.

with their shiny, taut wires. A lineman smiled as he tacked a number on the last pole.

"It was an expensive proposition," said Manager Harman, "and one that's not going to pay for itself for a long time. But it was worth every 'bit of effort and money." He, too, smiled, perhaps most of all.

As the small crowd began drifting

away from in front of the Franks' home, a service man told the Franks to call if they had any trouble.

Said Mrs. Franks: "Even if the lights would never work again, having them just last night was wonderful enough."

So stops the story; a story of democracy and electricity, all bound together in a Christmas bow.



Mrs. Eva Franks (far right) displays an oil lamp for George R. Hughes (second from left), Trenton, general counsel for Jones-Onslow EMC. Looking on (from left) are Fred Harman, manager of Jones-Onslow, J. M. Foscue, Pollocksville, treasurer of Jones-Onslow, Albert Venters, Rt. 1, Jacksonville, president of the EMC, and Solomon Franks.

NURSERY STOCK SPRING SALE

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SPRING SALE
On strong healthy plants, each plant labeled with name and color. Plants packed fresh, each order fully guaranteed to please you.
FLOWERING SHRUBS (1 to 2 feet Tall)
AS LOW AS 8¢ EACH
FOR BLOOMING SIZE PLANTS

	Each	5 Plants For
Althea, Double Red, Huge Flowers	\$.10	\$.40
Althea, Double Pink Blooms	.11	.45
Althea, Double Purple Flowers	.09	.40
Althea, Clear White Flowers	.08	.35
Rose Sharon, Assorted Colors	.08	.35
Brook Euonymus, Strawberry Bush	.15	.60
Bicolor Lespedeza	.19	.75
Glossy Buckthorn, Red Berries	.19	.75
Glossy Abelia, Pink, White	.19	.75
Creeping Phlox, Red or Pink	.19	.75
Callicarpa, Beauty Bush	.15	.60
Crepe Myrtle, Red or Pink	.49	2.25
Crepe Myrtle, Dwarf, White	.89	4.00
Cydonia Japonica, Red Burning Bush	.25	1.00
Deutzia, Double Pink	.19	.75
Deutzia, Double White	.08	.40
Forsythia, Yellow Flowers	.15	.60
Hydrangea, Pee Gee	.14	.60
Red Weigela, Deep Red	.18	.80
Pink Weigela, Pink Clusters	.09	.40
Variegated Weigela, Pinkish White	.12	.55
Yellow Weigela, Yellow Clusters	.14	.60
Spirea Van Houtti, White	.10	.45
Pink Spirea	.08	.35
Persian Lilac, Reddish Purple	.17	.80
Old Fashion Lilac, Purple	.25	1.00
Snowball Bush, Huge White	.17	.75
Sweet Mockorange, Large White	.10	.45
Scotch Broom, Yellow flowers	.15	.60
Spice Bush, Yellow flowers	.15	.60
Sweet Shrub, Reddish Brown	.10	.45
Red Leaf Barberry	.25	1.00
Green Leaf Barberry	.15	.60
Red flowering Quince	.17	.75
Orange Flowering Quince	.25	1.00
Red Bush Honeysuckle, Red Clusters	.19	.80
Pink Bush Honeysuckle	.15	.60
White Bush Honeysuckle	.15	.60
Golden Bell, Yellow	.09	.40
Hibiscus, Giant Blooms	.08	.35
Pink Flower Almond	.35	1.50
Pussy Willow, Gray Catkins	.17	.75
Red Coralberry	.08	.35
Red Ozier Dogwood	.10	.45
Russian Olive	.19	.90
Tamarix Lovely, Pink Flowers	.45	2.00
Golden Flower Hypericum	.15	.60
Thunbergi Spirea Snow Wreath	.29	1.25
Kerria Japonica	.45	2.00
Red Azalea Collected	.19	.90
Pink Azalea Collected	.19	.90

FLOWERING TREES		
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 1 to 2 ft.	.55	2.00
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 2½ to 3 ft.	.95	4.50
White Flowering Dogwood, 2 to 3 ft.	.15	.60
White Flowering Dogwood, 3½ to 5 ft.	.35	1.50
Red Flowering Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	.25	1.50
White Flowering Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	.35	1.50
Peppermint Flowering Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	.35	1.50
American Red Bud, 2 to 3 ft.	.15	.60
Purple Leaf Plum, 2 ft.	.45	2.00
Pink Mimosa, 2 to 3 ft.	.15	.60
Golden Rain Tree, 1 to 2 ft.	.45	2.00
Tree of Heaven, 2 to 3 ft.	.20	.90
Tulip Tree, 2 to 3 ft.	.65	3.00
Dwarf Red Buckeye, 1 to 2 ft.	.45	2.00
Kinko Maiden Hair Tree, 1 to 2 ft.	.45	2.00
Red Flowering Crab, 2 to 3 ft.	.45	2.00
Catalpa Fish Bait Tree, 2 to 3 ft.	.15	.60
Smoke Tree, 1 to 2 ft.	.95	4.50

FAST GROWING SHADE TREES		
Chinese Elm, 2 to 3 ft.	.15	.60
Silver Leaf Maple, 2 to 3 ft.	.15	.60
Red Maple, 2 to 3 ft.	.20	.90
Sugar Maple, 2 to 3 ft.	.17	.75
Lombardy Poplar, 2 to 3 ft.	.15	.60
Weeping Willow, 2 to 3 ft.	.19	.90
Pin Oak, 2 ft.	.69	3.00
Sycamore, 2 to 3 ft.	.19	.90

EVERGREENS		
Magnolia Grandiflora, ½ to 1 ft.	.35	1.50
Irish Juniper, ½ to 1 ft.	.39	1.75
Pfitzer Juniper, ¼ to 1 ft.	.39	1.75
Native American Holly, ½ to 1 ft.	.17	.75
Hemlock, 1 ft.	.19	.90
Rhododendron Collected, ½ to 1 ft.	.25	1.00
Mt. Laurel Collected, ½ to 1 ft.	.17	.75
Short Leaf Pine, 1 to 2 ft.	.15	.60
Christmas Fern Clump	.15	.60

VINES		
Wisteria	.29	1.25
Bittersweet	.15	.60
Halls Honeysuckle	.12	.50
Gold Flame Honeysuckle	.29	1.25
Clematis Vine, Collected	.25	1.00
Concord Grape Vine	.49	2.00
Blakemore Strawberry	.25 for	1.00
Tenn. Beauty Strawberry	.25 for	1.25

FRUIT AND NUT TREES		
Peach: Elberta J. H. Hale, 2 to 3 ft.	.30	
Apple: Red & Yellow Delicious, 2 to 3 ft.	.45	
Plum: Metheley, Red June, 2 to 3 ft.	.39	
Pear: Kieffer, Bartlett, 2 to 3 ft.	.75	
Cherry: Sweet, Sour, 2 ft.	.85	
Apricot Tree, 2 ft.	.45	
Chinese Chestnut, 1 to 2 ft.	.65	
Butternut, 1 to 2 ft.	.25	
Hazelnut, 1 to 2 ft.	.69	
Shellbark Hickory, 1 to 2 ft.	.49	
Seedling Pecan, 1 to 2 ft.	.89	

HEDGE AND BORDER PLANTS		
50 Evergreen Privet Hedge, 1 to 2 ft.	.75	
25 Red Spirea, Callosa Rosea, 1 to 2 ft.	1.50	
25 Red Cedar, 1 ft.	1.50	
25 Pink Mimosa Silkree, 1 to 2 ft.	1.25	
25 Canadian Hemlock Evergreen, 1 ft.	4.50	
25 Shortleaf Pine, 1 ft.	1.25	
25 Multiflora Roses, 1 to 2 ft.	1.50	
25 Golden Border Forsythia, 1 to 2 ft.	2.00	
25 Lombardy Poplar, 1 to 2 ft.	1.50	

Order as many or as few plants as you wish.
Free instructions on planting and care of plants with each order.

OUR GUARANTEE: If you are not entirely satisfied we will replace plants or refund your money.
ORDERS: Over \$4.00 we pay the postage.
ORDERS under \$4.00 add 40¢ for postage. If shipped C.O.D. you pay postage and C.O.D. Fee.
Bonus Plants: Your choice of (2) Flowering Shrubs with orders of \$3.00, 3 free shrubs with orders over \$5.00. Tell us when you want shipment—order now.

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Where REA Funds Went During 1961

YEAR-END reports issued by the Rural Electrification Administration showed that during 1961 REA approved \$259.2 million in electric loans, an increase of \$4.7 million over the amount approved during the previous calendar year.

Fifty-six per cent of the total was lent for generation and transmission facilities. This amounted to \$145.3 million. Distribution loans came to \$111.3 million and Section 5 loans approved during the year totaled \$2.6 million.

Another highlight of the past year was the adoption by REA of a more aggressive policy directed at assuring an abundant, low-cost supply of electric power for all rural electric systems.

This came about by the establishment of a third criterion by REA Administrator Norman M. Clapp, under which REA will henceforth approve loans for generation and transmission facilities.

Under this criterion, REA will authorize G & T loans when necessary to protect the security and effectiveness of rural electric systems financed by the

agency. The two former criteria pertaining to such loans—availability of power and cost of power—remain in effect.

The first loan made by REA under the security criterion was approved on Nov. 2, in the amount of \$20,350,000 to the Alabama Electric Cooperative, Inc., Andalusia, Ala.

Another highlight of 1961 was the approval by REA of a \$60 million loan to Hoosier Cooperative Energy, Inc., of Osgood, Ind. This loan had been the center of national controversy for over four years. It will provide for the complete electrical energy needs of 17 rural electric systems in southern Indiana.

More than 148,000 new rural consumers were added to the lines of REA—financed electric systems during 1961. Included among these were 11,732 industrial and commercial consumers. By the year's end, REA's electric borrowers were providing central station electric service to almost 5 million farms and rural establishment in 46 states, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

REA borrowers made history in 1961 when the billionth dollar was repaid on

the principal of their electric loans. In addition, REA financed systems have paid a half-billion dollars in interest on their loans. Principal repayments continue to come at the rate of \$8.6 million a month.

The credit record of rural electric systems is practically perfect. Only one of REA's 992 active electric borrowers was behind in its payments at the close of the last calendar year.

Other highlights of the year included the establishment by REA of a rural areas development staff to work with electric borrowers in stimulating job opportunities in rural areas through the development of industrial and commercial enterprises.

REA established a power supply division to work directly with borrowers on power supply problems wherever they exist. It embarked on a more active role in the fight to protect the territorial integrity of rural electric systems and completed an extensive reorganization of its staff to improve the operating effectiveness of the agency—NRECA ◀

Rural Electric Targets for 1962

ACTION ON at least 10 major issues was sought by rural electric cooperatives during the second session of the 87th Congress, which convened in January.

The rural electric targets for '62, as they appear now, are:

1. Adequate loan and administrative funds for the Rural Electrification Administration. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association is surveying member systems to determine the amount needed.

2. Appropriations to finance construction of Federal transmission lines for the Upper Colorado River Project. The first installment of \$14-million was approved by the last session of Congress.

3. New reclamation authorizations including Burns Creek project in Idaho and Fryingpan-Arkansas in Colorado. NRECA is surveying the resource picture in order to make specific recommendations on other new authorizations.

4. Electric generating facilities for

the Hanford Atomic Reactor in the State of Washington. Legislation to capture the waste steam from the reactor was passed by the Senate in the first session, but was defeated in the House.

5. Capital Budget. This legislation provides for separation in the budget of outright Federal expenditures and investments. Under current Federal budget accounting practice, reimbursable investments and non-reimbursable costs are lumped together, presenting a distorted picture of the costs of government.

6. Legislation which would place overall resource planning at a high level within the Executive branch. Presently, resource responsibility is scattered among a number of single-purpose agencies whose activities are seldom comprehensive or coordinated.

7. Revision of Budget Bureau Circular A-47 in order to provide equitable and realistic cost and benefit criteria in

figuring the feasibility of water development projects.

8. Additional funds for Rural Areas Development, both for the Department of Agriculture and the newly-created Area Redevelopment Administration.

9. Investigation of lobbying and propaganda activities of the commercial power companies. A lobbying effort of unprecedented magnitude mounted by the companies against the Upper Colorado transmission lines and Hanford generating facilities during the 1961 sessions prompted several Senators and Congressmen to demand such an investigation.

10. Legislation to enable the Department of the Interior to complete studies and begin construction of an extra-high-voltage transmission intertie between the Pacific Northwest and California. The 1,000-mile intertie would provide economic benefits of the annual cost of facilities.—NRECA ◀

"Good Cooks Cook Better Electrically!"



Today, thanks to the economical miracle of electricity, women who cook on modern electric ranges are cooking better than they ever thought they could! Here's why—

TODAY'S ELECTRIC RANGE IS FULLY AUTOMATIC. Can't replace *you*, but if you have to leave the house, it'll watch the food for you. Turns itself on, keeps a constant temperature, turns itself off. A delicious meal is ready when you return.

IT'S DEPENDABLE. Electricity gives you constant, certain heat. Every recipe comes out tasting just as it should every time!

IT'S FAST. Ovens and broilers heat up in seconds. Surface units, too!

IT'S COOL. Cooks only your food, not the kitchen, or *you*! You can bake a cake on a hot summer day and never feel the heat.

IT'S CLEAN. No burning fuel to spread soot and smoke around the kitchen, or blacken the bottoms of pots and pans.

And, **SO EASY TO KEEP CLEAN**; thanks to modern construction features it's no trick at all to keep your electric range as clean as a whistle.

Join the thousands who are moving up to *modern* electric cooking. Ask your favorite appliance dealer about the model that best fits your home.

TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

ANOTHER STEP TOWARD MODERN TOTAL *Electric Living*

You Can Have A Good Home

PLANS

The North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service has many plans (similar to the one on this page) for rural homes. These are available through your county agricultural or home economics agent. Your county extension staff and Farmers Home Administration staff will be happy to assist you in planning your new home.

NEW LEGISLATION—plus energetic competition among home builders—is rapidly bringing adequate housing within the reach of most rural North Carolina families.

As W. C. Warrick, extension agricultural engineer at North Carolina State College, says, "The opportunities for people to have a good house are the greatest ever. And not only can they have a good house, but one that's good-looking and convenient."

As an example, Warrick, who works with rural housing for the Extension Service, cites the experience of the John Jones family of Rt. 2, Roseboro.

Their new home came as a result of tragedy. A year ago the Jones' house burned down. Assistance came immediately from the extension service in Sampson County. The Jones family selected an extension house plan as fitting their needs. Then the local Farmers Home Administration office was ready to assist with a housing loan. The Joneses have up to 33 years to pay for their house—at an interest rate of four percent.

The Jones family now has by accident what it could have had by deliberate planning, says Warrick. Theirs is a good house with livability and comfort—and it's "within their pocketbook." A kitchen-dining room, four bedrooms, bath, workroom, family room and living room make up the 1,464 square feet of heated area.

Warrick says the construction of the house was contracted for \$9,000. To that Jones added the cost of wall insulation and a built-in oven and surface units. A water pump, well and sewage disposal system for the old house were on the site.

The Joneses, who are served by South River EMC, have a house that is well

built with good materials and good workmanship. The exterior is brick veneered, and there is insulation overhead and in the side walls. Floors are select grade oak in the living room and the bedrooms. Rubber tile laid over plywood makes up the remainder of the floors of the house.

Walls and ceiling are of ½-inch gypsum wall board, and there is white pine wainscoting in the kitchen and family room. Kitchen cabinets are white pine plywood. The bathroom walls are tileboard and the tub has a glass enclosure.

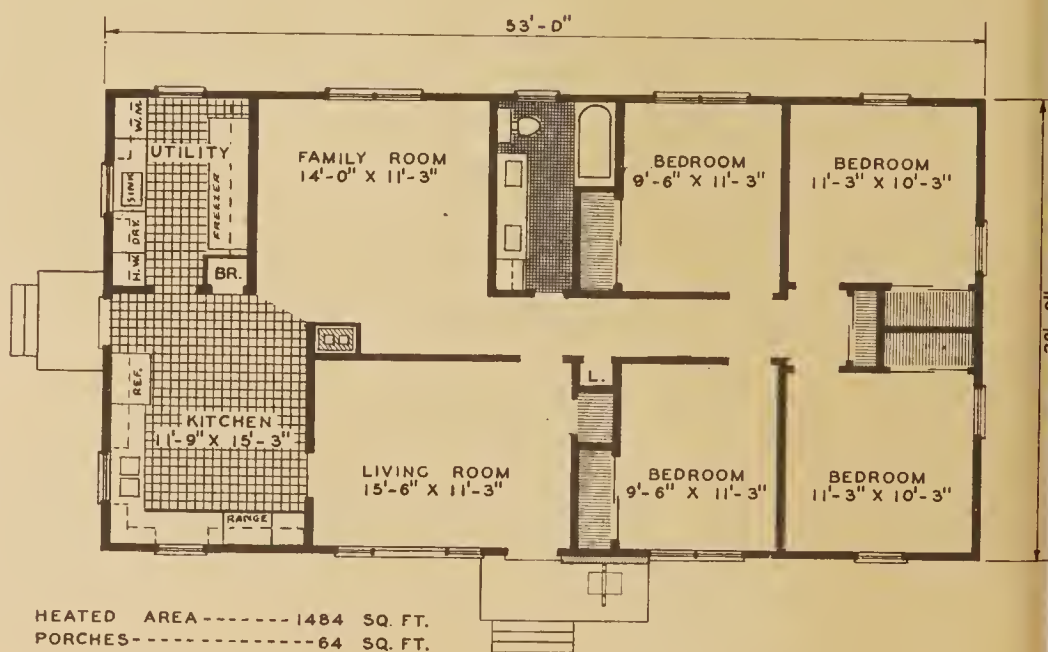
The program under which the Joneses got their home has been in existence for some time. But the legislation was changed last year to allow *nonfarm* rural people to become eligible for these FHA loans.

And not only is the government—through the FHA—making it easier for

rural folks to have adequate housing, but many private concerns are turning to the rural areas as prime markets for their homes. Many companies in North Carolina have plans through which rural people can get comfortable, low-cost housing.

Warrick says one thing that has been holding back housing in rural areas is lack of building codes similar to those in urban areas. "You can build any kind of a house you want in most rural areas—and the owner has little protection against inferior materials or workmanship unless his home is being built under an FHA loan. Then it has to meet certain minimum standards," he says.

Warrick says that if you're not building a house under the FHA program, or a similar program, the best way to make sure you're getting what you pay for is to deal with a reputable firm.



Here is the floor plan of the new Jones home. The house features four bedrooms, a family room and a living room. This plan, No. 69, as well as others, is available from your county extension office.



This is what the John Jones house looks like from the outside. The exterior is brick veneer.



This is the Maple Hill, advertised by the Institute for Essential Housing at a price of \$6,307, including a furnace and an all-electric kitchen. It features three bedrooms and an L-shaped kitchen. IEH will finance the cost of their homes up to 12 years.



Mebane Homes offers this Carolina Series home for \$9,400, plus land. Shown here is the colonial-front model with 1,007 square feet of floor space. This completely finished home is available under a Farmers Home Administration loan with four percent financing up to 33 years.



Wise Homes, Inc., features homes such as this one throughout the South. There is no down payment if purchaser owns his own land. The company finances its houses on a seven-year plan. Prices depend on finished stage of the home.

Facts About

Rural Housing Loans

RURAL HOUSING loans are now available through the Farmers Home Administration to farm owners and owners of nonfarm tracts in rural areas and rural communities with population of not more than 2,500.

Here are some questions and answers on the program:

Who may borrow? To be eligible, an applicant must: (1) own either a farm or nonfarm tract; (2) be without decent, safe and sanitary housing; (3) be unable to finance the needed improvements with his own resources or with credit from other sources; (4) have sufficient income to pay operating and family living expenses, and meet payments on debts, including the proposed rural housing loan; (5) have the legal capacity to incur the obligations of the loan; (6) possess the character, ability and experience to carry out the undertakings and obligations required of him in connection with the rural housing loan; (7) have training or farming experience necessary to give reasonable assurance of success whenever the soundness of the loan depends on the farming operations.

Who determines eligibility of applicants? The Farmers Home Administration three-member local county committee.

What are the terms and interest rate? The interest rate is four percent per year on the unpaid principal. The maximum repayment period is 33 years.

Are there any limits on the kind of buildings that will be financed? Rural housing loans are made to provide adequate but modest rural dwellings and essential farm service buildings. In general, loans will not be made for houses with over 1,400 square feet of living area.

Are applicants expected to furnish building plans? Yes. These may be obtained from any reliable source. The FHA has a limited number of plans available.

Where does an applicant apply for a loan? Apply at the county Farmers Home Administration office serving your area.

Rural Exchange

Rates: 15¢ word cash with order Minimum—\$3.00

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HIGH SCHOOL AT HOME in spare time with 65-year-old school. No classes. Standard high school texts supplied. Single subjects if desired. Credit for subjects already completed. Progress at own speed. Diploma awarded. Information booklet free . . . write today! American School, Dept. X258, Drexel at 58th, Chicago 37.

● MISCELLANEOUS

SUBSCRIBE TO GOVERNMENT SURPLUS WEEKLY, lists all sales. Buy jeeps, trucks, boats, tents, fires, etc., direct from Government. Next 10 issues, \$2. Government Surplus, Paxton, Illinois.

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STAMPED LINENS for Embroidery or Painting, Yarns for Kits and Knitting, Crocheting, Weaving, Rug making supplies. Send for FREE catalog. MERRIBEE CORP., New York 11, N. Y. OR 2729 West 7th St., FORTH WORTH 7, Texas.

● POULTRY

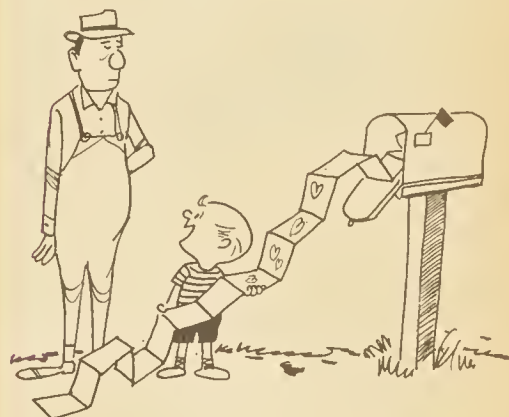
GUARANTEED HEAVIES! Reds, Rocks, Rock-crosses \$5.95—100. "JUMBO" WHITE ROCKS \$6.90 C.O.D. Heavy Breeds Straight Hatch \$8.90; PULLETS \$17.90. Redrock Sex-link Pullets \$19.90. "PEDIGREED" White Leghorn Pullets \$24.90; Straight Hatch \$10.90. Live Guarantee fob. RUBY CHICKS, Dept. NCRA-1, Box 596, Virginia Beach, Virginia.

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No charge for material to fill orders. In our fourth successful year.

ADCO MFG. CO., Bastrop 80, La.



"She loves me!"

Bargain

Granny was taking her first train ride in fifteen years. When night approached, the coach attendant came around with pillows.

Granny: "How much are they?"

Attendant: "Twenty-five cents, ma'am."

Granny: "I'll take six." (And she dug in her purse for the money.)

Attendant: "Six, ma'am?"

Granny: "Certainly. I could never get them that cheap in a department store."

* * *

Country Driver

A farmer who did most of his driving in a country village with one traffic light was stopped by a red light on his first trip to the city. He pulled up, looked both ways, and continued through.

A policeman stepped out from nowhere. "What's the idea of going through the red light?"

"Why," replied the farmer, "we always do that in Happyville if nobody's using the green."

* * *

Buddy System

A swimming instructor was explaining the buddy system to a group of beginners at the Y. She asked, "Does anyone know what a buddy is?"

And an eight-year-old boy answered, "That's someone who drowns with you."



"I'll bet we're the envy of every electrical engineer in the county."

HALE!

Wise Cracks

... Much more painful than acting like a fool is suddenly to realize that you were not acting.

... I don't think you will get people really worked up over fall-out until it begins interfering with TV reception.

... Some folks wait for their ship to come in—others will take a jet to meet it.

... Some people can stay longer in a few minutes than others can in a day.

Languages

The 15-year-old was discussing her report card. "No wonder," she observed, "Betty always gets an 'A' in French. Her father and mother speak French at the table."

Boy friend, trying to be consoling: "If that's the case, I ought to get an 'A' in geometry. My parents talk in circles."

* * *

No Mechanic

A motorist was once driving in the country when suddenly his car stopped. He got out of the car and was checking the spark plugs when an old horse trotted up the road.

The horse said, "Better check the gas line," and trotted on.

The motorist was so frightened that he ran to the nearest farm house and told the farmer what had happened.

"Was it an old horse with a flopping ear?" inquired the farmer.

"Yes! Yes!" cried the frightened man.

"Well, don't pay any attention to him," replied the farmer, "he doesn't know anything about cars."

* * *

Don't Blame Us!

Two teenagers were on a tour of a modern art gallery. They suddenly found themselves alone in a room of modern sculpture and were staring at the twisted pipes, broken glass, and tangled shapes. One of them exclaimed, "Let's get out of here before they accuse of us of wrecking this place!"



"I am not loafing! . . . I happen, my good woman, to be deep in thought."



"No thanks, lady. I've got to draw the line somewhere."

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IN RURAL AREAS

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**NO
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EXAMPLE:

You can now have a new home costing
\$10,000 with no down payment and only

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per month

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P. O. BOX 151
MEBANE, N. C.



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Address _____

Directions to Home _____

Tel. No. _____

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AGRICULTURE - FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

MEBANE HOMES — A DIVISION OF MEBANE LUMBER CO.

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SPACIOUS FAST-HEATING 23" MASTER OVEN • PUSH-BUTTON CONTROLS • CONVENIENT APPLIANCE OUTLET • HI-SPEED CALROD® UNITS • AUTOMATIC OVEN AND MINUTE TIMERS All this plus 7 wonderful features for easier cleaning:

- Self-cleaning Calrod® surface units and removable reflector pans • Removable knobs • Bake unit lifts up • Porcelain Enamel Finish • Rounded corners in oven interior • No-drip cooktop catches spillovers • Oven door lifts off



Model J-421

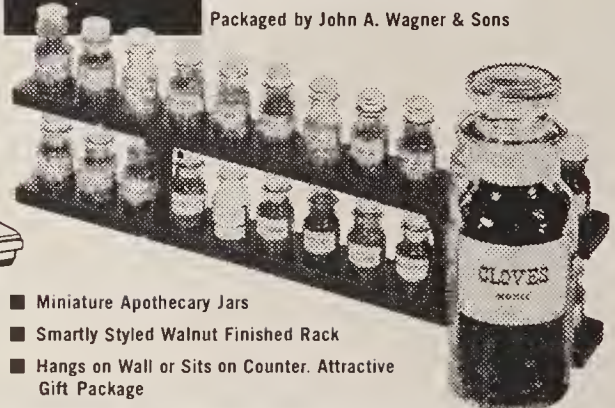
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with the purchase of this G-E Range!

\$24⁹⁵
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Packaged by John A. Wagner & Sons



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- Smartly Styled Walnut Finished Rack
- Hangs on Wall or Sits on Counter. Attractive Gift Package

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